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Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 12

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF EXPORT AND IMPORT
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Compiled by A. M. Hannay,
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Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian.

Washington, D. C.
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INTRODUCTION

Scope In the compilation of this selected bibliography an attempt has been made to give a brief historical summary of government control of export and import in foreign countries from the earliest times to the present day, showing the result of such control, and where possible, quoting authoritative opinions as to its harmful or beneficial effect. In pursuance of this plan rather full notes have been given. In many cases, as, for instance, when Commerce Reports are cited, the entire passage referred to is quoted, thus saving the student the time necessary to look it up.

As control of production and control of export and import are often intimately related, a number of outstanding instances of the former have been given, without any attempt at an exhaustive review of the subject.

Export taxes (except in a few cases), dumping legislation, and shipping subsidies have been omitted, chiefly in order to keep the bibliography within reasonable limits.

Protection and free trade have been covered in a general way only.

Price-fixing has been included incidentally as being in many cases inseparable from government control of export and import.

War Legislation The many war-time and post war restrictions in all countries on the importation and exportation of specific commodities and temporary prohibitions with regard to special products have not been enumerated. Many of these may be found in the *Annuaire International de Législation Agricole* issued by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Monopolies and bounties have been included.

Arrangement The arrangement of the material is alphabetical by country and chronological under the country, current material being given first. The few exceptions to this are brought out in the index.

Index In the index countries are given as sub-heads under subject entries. Commodities are brought out for agricultural products only. Other commodities are listed only under the general subject headings which are sub-divided by commodities. Individual authors may be found in the index, but not Government offices as authors.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics,

February 17, 1926.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sources Consulted

Library of Congress Catalogue
U. S. Department of Agriculture Catalogue
Pan-American Union Library Catalogue
U. S. Commerce Reports, 1915-date
Great Britain. Board of Trade Journal. 1915-date.
International Institute of Agriculture. Annuaire
de législation agricole. 1922-1923. (Textes législatifs, 1924)
Statutes of Great Britain. Canada, Australia, New Zealand,
Union of South Africa, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland,
Denmark, Switzerland.
Official gazettes of France, Belgium, Spain, South American
countries, passim.
Economic and trade periodicals - various.
Great Britain. Dept. of overseas trade. Economic and commercial
reports.

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ALBANIA

1. Albania. Reduced import duties. New monopolies instituted. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, July 20, 1925, p. 166)
"An Albanian law announced March 24, 1925, provides for certain special reductions in Albanian import duties." It also institutes government monopolies on certain other articles.
2. Albania. New monopoly on cigarette paper, matches, playing cards, cigarette tubes. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 16, 1924, p. 731)
"A Government monopoly was instituted throughout Albania on May 1, [1924] for the sale of cigarette paper and tubes, matches, and playing cards."
3. Calmes, A. The economic and financial situation of Albania. 31p. (League of Nations. Annex to the report presented to the Council by the Financial Committee of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee on its eighth session, Geneva, September, 1922)
Salt, matches, cigarette-paper and playing-cards are government monopolies.
"From the economic point of view, the present situation of Albania, leaves much to be desired ... For a long time to come the Albanian State will still have to play the part of promoter and initiator."

ALGERIA

4. Silk production in Algeria. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, January 25, 1926, p. 208)
"Sericulture in Algeria is still in an experimental stage. The 1925 season, however, was successful and indicated a promising future for the industry ... In nearly every branch of the industry, the silk raiser has the help of the government."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

5. Livestock and meat legislation. Project of law for control of livestock market. (Review of the River Plate, Oct. 5, 1923, p. 799-801)
This law provides for the registration at the Ministry of agriculture of all persons engaged in the purchase of livestock either for internal consumption or for exportation and dealing in or slaughtering 30 or more animals per day as well as for the inspection of their books and premises. Prices of services and installations must be approved by the Ministry, establishments must be hygienically equipped and all fraudulent dealing avoided.
The text of a law for fixing cattle and meat prices is also given.

6. Martines, Albert B., and Lewandowski M. The Argentine in the twentieth century... Tr. by Bernard Miall from the French of the third edition, revised and brought up to date. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1911. 376p.

"The monstrous regulations which Spain had imposed upon her colonies forced the Argentines for some considerable time to carry their exports across the continent to Callao, whence they were carried by sea to Panama; there they were again transported by land across the isthmus, and were shipped anew at Puerto Bello for Seville. Exports came by the same road." Exceptions occurred occasionally either because of special permits granted by the King of Spain or through the contraband trade.

To facilitate the export of her surplus sugar the Argentine Republic had recourse to bounties. "A law of 1894 forced the producer to pay 5 centavos per kilogram ... on manufactured sugar; but offered him a bounty of 16 centavos per kilogram ... on all sugar exported under certain conditions. This law ceased to be in force on the 31st of December 1904; but was replaced by another of the 1st of January 1905, by which the manufacturer who did not export 25 per cent of the sugar he produced paid 15 centavos per kilogram on a quarter of his produce, or on the proportion which he did not export."

"In April, 1905, the tax of 15 per cent was suppressed, together with the obligation of exporting a certain percentage of the sugar made. The sugar industry thereupon entered upon a new period of absolute liberty and at the same time was deprived of official protection."

7. Hirst, W. A. Argentina. (The South American Series, ed. by Martin Hume) London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1910. 308p.

In Chap. XVIII, on commerce and finance, the author points out that since 1783 the Argentine Republic has been a protectionist country, and that, in spite of academic leanings among the intellectual classes towards free trade, "no country seems less likely to abandon protection than Argentina."

AUSTRALIA

Australia. Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire. Vol. VI, no. 1, January, 1925.

8. Export guarantee act. Assented to Oct. 20, 1924. p.129. Provides for a trust fund of £500,000 for the purpose of assisting primary production. The Treasurer is empowered to give guarantees to banks to cover advances made by them in connection with the financing of any scheme for the export and marketing of produce. The guarantee is not to exceed 50 per cent of the market value of the produce, and may be made subject to conditions.

9. Dried fruit export control act. Assented to Oct. 20, 1924. p. 129. Provides for a Dried Fruits Control Board to control the export, sale, and disposal overseas of dried currants, sultanas, and lexias... To meet the expenses of the Board a fund is established and will be maintained by moneys raised under the Dried Fruits Charges Act, 1924, which imposes a charge not exceeding one-eighth of a penny per pound on these dried fruits exported from Australia.

10. Dried fruit advances act. Assented to Sept. 9, 1924. p. 130. Provides for the payment to growers of dried currants, sultanas, and lexias of advances on the 1924 crop at the rate of £1 10s. per ton for currants and £9 per ton for sultanas and lexias. The advances are payable on the quota of dried fruits allotted to growers under an approved export arrangement and are repayable with interest at 5 per cent per annum, the repayment being a charge on the 1925 crop after the costs of production and marketing of that crop have been provided for.
11. Dairy produce control act. Assented to Oct. 20, 1924. p.130. Constitutes a Dairy Produce Control Board to control the export, sale and disposal overseas of butter and cheese.
12. Dairy produce export charges act. p.130. Provides for a charge not exceeding one-eighth of a penny per pound on butter exported and one-sixteenth of a penny per pound on cheese.
13. Cattle export bounty act. Assented to Aug. 15, 1924. p. 131. Provides for the payment to bona fide pastoralists of a bounty at the rate of 10s. per head in respect of the export from the Commonwealth, on or after 1st July, 1924, and on or before 30th June, 1925, of live cattle for slaughter.
14. Canned fruit bounty act. Assented to May 24, 1924. p. 131. Provides for the payment from Consolidated Revenue of certain bounties on the production and export of apricots, peaches, pears and pine-apples canned in the Commonwealth during the period from Nov. 1, 1923, to Sept. 30, 1924.
15. Hop pool agreement act. Assented to July 23, 1924. p. 132. Ratified an Agreement entered into between the Commonwealth Government and the Tasmanian Hop-growers Pool, Limited, under which the Government makes an advance of 2s per lb. on 2,558 bales of hops shipped to London. The rate of interest payable by the Pool on the advance is 3-1/2 per cent.
16. Queensland. Control of cotton industry. (Queensland agricultural journal, v.23, part 4, April 1, 1925, p. 348)
"A deputation representing the Cotton Advisory Board recently presented to the Minister of Agriculture and Stock a scheme for state decontrol of the ginning and marketing of cotton and the substitution of a commonwealth bounty. The minister promised to give the matter his attention.
17. Government assistance to exports. (Round table, no. 58, March, 1925, p. 384-388)
The writer of this article points out that, while the position of wool and wheat producers appears bright, the problem of marketing some other primary products has become acute. During the recent parliamentary session eleven acts were passed to assist agricultural and pastoral industries. "The policy is definitely one of government assistance rather than of government management and control." A

short account of the various, mostly temporary, bounties recently granted is given." "The Export Guarantee Act provides for the guaranteeing by the government of advances made by banks to boards controlling produce for export, up to 80 per cent of the market value of the produce."

18. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.335-358 contain an outline of Australia's protectionist policy. "The prime minister of Australia in a speech made in the middle of 1924, outlined the future fiscal policy of his ministry...[as]protection for Australian primary and secondary interests and determination to secure markets for those producers." "Assistance is to be rendered in finding and developing new markets, in ensuring produce being efficiently and economically marketed, well advertised and sold as Australian goods; and in granting subsidies, bounties on exports..."

"Legislation has recently been enacted by the Australian government under which the export of certain Australian produce is controlled by a board or council," such as the Dried Fruits Control Board, the Dairy Produce Control Board, and the Australian wheat Council.

19. Oversea correspondence. (Economist, London, June 14, 1924, p. 1207)

The Australian premier, in speaking at Sydney on April 16, said that the Government proposed to use part of the customs revenue to aid producers dependent upon overseas markets. The scheme was to include freight subsidies and export bounties. In order to receive government assistance, every exporting industry must prove that it is on an efficient basis.

20. Queensland. Cotton act regulations. (general notes) (Queensland agricultural journal, Feb. 1924, p. 154)

The Cotton Industry Act of 1923 guarantees certain prices to cotton growers for seed cotton acquired for the Crown up to July 31, 1924. "An order in council has been issued by which all seed cotton now within the State of Queensland and grown within the State before July 31, 1924, is acquired for the Crown."

21. Interstate conference, Melbourne, 1924. Scheme for control of butter and cheese by Australian producers on a Commonwealth basis.

The delegates were unanimous as to the need for compulsory control, and decided to ask the federal government to take steps to create a board to control interstate and overseas marketing of dairy produce.

Great Britain. Report on the economic and commercial situation of Australia to June, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923.

22. Government control of wool. (p.17,18) "The Central Wool Committee which was entrusted with the control and administration in Australia to the British Wool Purchase Scheme has almost concluded its labours. The committee handled part of the 1916-17 clip and the entire wool production of the Commonwealth for the next three following seasons."

23. Government control of wheat. (p.18) "It is expected that the Australian Wheat Board will shortly be in a position to wind up the five compulsory pools... It is understood that the wheat producers in each state will make an effort during the next twelve months to raise capital... to finance future pools on a basis similar to that of the past, but quite free from any government guarantee or control."
24. Government control of sugar. (p.19) "The government will continue the existing embargo on sugar grown by coloured labour until 31st August, 1925, subject to conditions. The industry is expected to organize its business so that it will be able, with effective protection, to compete successfully with outside sugar. After having arranged that the commodity shall be available to consumers at a reasonable price, all government control over sugar will cease."
A pool is to be formed free of government control, and is to provide sugar for the manufacture of goods for export at a price to be determined by a board on which the Commonwealth Government will have a representative.
25. Government meat subsidy. (p.19) In 1923 subsidies were paid on live cattle, frozen beef, and canned beef exported.
- Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Australia revised to October, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922.
26. Government control of wool. (p.18,19) The British Australian Wool Realisation Association was established as the result of a conference held in Melbourne in December, 1920, to dispose of the carry-over wool remaining at the close of the Imperial wool purchase contract. The export of wool was prohibited from May 9 to November 9, 1921. The first annual report of the association shows that "its affairs have been handled in an extremely capable and satisfactory manner."
27. Government control of sugar. (p.20,21) In June, 1915, the Commonwealth government assumed control of the Australia sugar output, paying the growers a fixed price which was later increased.
28. Government subsidy for frozen beef. (p.22) For the benefit of the cattle owner the government in 1922 agreed to pay a subsidy of one farthing per pound on all beef slaughtered on or after April 5, 1922, placed in cold storage on or before October 31, 1922, and exported on or before December 31, 1922; also a subsidy of 10 shillings per head on all cattle exported for slaughter between April 5 and December 31, 1922.
29. Australia. Commonwealth acts, 1923, No. 32.
An act to authorize the treasurer of the Commonwealth to guarantee advances made to finance schemes for the marketing of wheat.
30. Australia. Commonwealth acts, 1922, no. 11, and 1923, no.4.
These are both acts to provide for the payment of bounties on the export of beef and cattle from the Commonwealth, known respectively as Meat Export Bounties Act, 1922, and Meat Export Bounties Act, 1923.

31. Australia. Royal Commission on the sugar industry. Report of the Royal commission on the sugar industry, together with evidence... Melbourne, A. J. Mullett, government printer for the state of Victoria, 1920.
P. XLI-LVI. A brief account of administrative control of the sugar industry in Australia. "There exists now in permanent statutory form a great actual measure of control of the State of Queensland, and a great potential measure of control by the states generally through their power of establishing price-fixing machinery." The commission recommends the establishment of a general control by the Commonwealth over the cane sugar industry, to be exercised by a body called the Commonwealth Sugar Control.
32. Queensland. Acts of the Parliament of Queensland. Vol. XI, part 2. wheat pool act. 1920.
This Act confers on a State Wheat Board power to sell or arrange for the sale of wheat, and fixes a penalty to which is liable anyone selling or delivering wheat to or buying wheat from any person other than the Board.
"The provisions of the wheat pool act of 1920 have been extended by proclamation to include wheat harvested during the seasons 1925-1926, 1926-1927 and 1927-1928." (Queensland agricultural journal, Vol. XXIV, part 1, July 1, 1925. p.72)
33. Great Britain. Report on the trade of Australia. 1918. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1919. (Cmd. 351)
A wheat marketing scheme was entered into by the governments of the Commonwealth and of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia to realise to the best advantage the wheat harvests of 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18. All growers were to participate equitably in the realisation of the harvest and its proceeds, and the limited freights available were to be allotted among the States according to the exportable surplus of each. "The Australian Wheat Board fixes the price at which wheat may be sold, except in the case of poultry feed, which is left to the states to regulate." "Advances are made to farmers upon delivery of their wheat at railway stations to representatives of agents appointed by the different state governments"..
"Since the initiation of the 'Pool' several sales of magnitude have been made, including one to the British Wheat Commission...the largest wheat transaction ever recorded."
34. Australia. Commonwealth acts, 1918, No. 21.
An act to provide for the payment of a bounty on the export of evaporated apples from the Commonwealth - Apple bounty act, 1918.
35. Federal government's wheat scheme. (The Round Table, v.6, no.22, March, 1916, p.347-354.)
Contains an account of the scheme of the Federal government of Australia for the financing and shipping of the wheat crop. It was urged that only through the government could the necessary freight accommodation be secured and the majority of farmers protected from the scramble for tonnage certain to occur under conditions of private enterprise. The control of the scheme was placed in the hands of a central committee composed of the Prime Minister, the ministers of agriculture in New

South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia who were to consult representatives of the principal firms and the associated banks of Australia. The scheme came into operation on December 1, 1915. "As an emergency measure the whole scheme can be said to have gained general approval."

36. Australia. Commonwealth acts, 1913, No. 7.

An act to provide for a bounty to growers of sugar cane and beet, known as Sugar Bounty Act, 1913.

37. Australia. Royal commission on the sugar industry. Report of the Royal commission on the sugar industry; together with minutes of evidence and appendices ... Melbourne, A. J. Mullett, acting government printer for the State of Victoria, 1912-13. 2v.

P.XXIV-XXVII contain arguments for the abolition of the Bounty system and a recommendation that it be abolished under certain conditions.

P.XLVIII-LV. Various arguments for and against public control of prices for raw sugar and sugar cane are discussed, and it is recommended that the Australian parliament endeavor to acquire such powers as would enable the authorities to control the prices of raw sugar and sugar cane; that the price of raw sugar be fixed on a sliding scale by the Inter-State Commission and that the price of cane be fixed by a Board for each mill.

38. Australia. Commonwealth acts, 1901-1911. Compiled and annotated by George S. Knowles. Melbourne, Charles F. Maxwell, (G. Partridge co.) 1913. 2v.

The Sugar Bounty Act, 1905-1910, comprises various acts to provide for a bounty to growers of sugar-cane and beet.

This act was repealed in 1912 (Act no.26)

The Bounties act, 1907, provides for the payment of bounties to the growers or producers of certain commodities produced in Australia or manufactured from materials produced in Australia. The commodities specified are cotton ginned; M. Z. flax; flax and hemp; jute; sisal hemp; cotton seed and linseed for the manufacture of oil; rice, uncleaned; rubber; coffee, raw as prescribed; tobacco leaf for the manufacture of cigars, high grade, of a quality to be prescribed; dates, dried; fruits, dried, (except currants and raisins) or candied and exported; combed wool, or tops, exported.

This act was amended in 1912 chiefly with regard to wages and conditions of labor, the period for which the bounty is paid, and the rate for wool.

AUSTRIA

39. Madsen, A. W. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities"; p.272-276.

The State tobacco monopoly in Austria; its history and organiza-

tion, general management, export trade, etc. "The small sale of the monopoly's products abroad indicates difficulty in meeting competition in the open market."

BELGIUM

40. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Belgium, December, 1924. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 132p.

P.111-113. "The bill for the revision of the customs tariff of the Belgo-Luxembourg Customs Union was passed into law on May 8th, and came into force on November 10th. The tariff is on the double column system, and contains a 'maximum' and a 'minimum' tariff... As a general rule the system of specific duties has been adopted. Ad valorem duties are exceptional."

"The validity of the law of January 25, 1923, giving the government power to restrict the importation, exportation and transit of all classes of goods and securities was prolonged until December 31, 1925." A list of articles the export of which has been prohibited or subjected to license in the course of the year is given.

41. Belgium. Extension of authority to regulate importation, exportation and transit of goods. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Feb. 2, 1925, p.278.)

"By law of Dec. 31, 1924, the authority of the Belgian government to regulate the importation, exportation and transit of all goods and securities, accorded by law of January 25, 1923, has been extended to December 31, 1925." (Moniteur belge. Jan. 1 & 8, 1925).

This authority was extended until December 31, 1926, by a law of December 30, 1925. (Moniteur belge. Dec. 31, 1925).

42. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Belgium, December, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924. 112p.

P.95. "A law was voted on January 25, 1923, giving the government power to restrict, until December 31, the importation, exportation and transit of all classes of goods and securities."

43. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Belgium, December 1922. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 80p.

P.62. A bill was submitted in December, 1922, to prolong until January 1, 1924, the powers given by the law of June 30, 1922, for regulating the export of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, milk and cream, sugar, syrups and molasses, beetroots, fodder of all kinds, etc.

44. Collings, H. T. The revival of Belgian trade. (American academy of political and social science, Annals, V. 94, no.183, March, 1921)

p.20-24. "In July 1913, a special official commission was appointed to advise concerning the best means of establishing an organization for the control of international trade to and from Belgian borders."... "Belgium has definitely reestablished her position in foreign trade."

45. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic situation of Belgium at the end of 1921, revised to March, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922. 134p.

P.45. Belgium remained until the war in principle, if not in fact, a "free trade" country. After the war, however, she found it difficult to maintain her free trade principles in the face of the protectionist tendency in other countries. Early in 1920 the duties on certain "luxury" articles were increased. "In June, 1920, general powers were given to the government to increase the 'specific' duties so as to bring them into line with the ad valorem duties which had produced increased revenue in proportion to the increase in the value of commodities. The coefficient of increased varied from 1-1/2 to 3." Increased duties and increased coefficients came into force in April, 1921.

46. Belgian Congo. Government control of rice. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 15, 1917, p.378)

On July 17, 1917, the governor general of the Belgian Congo requisitioned the whole of the 1917-18 crop of rice in the colony.

47. Wright, Herbert. Rubber cultivation in the British Empire. London, Maclaren & Sons, 1907. 108p.

p.32-33. A very brief account of state laws for the control of rubber cultivation in the Belgian Congo from 1899 to 1907, prescribing the number of trees to be planted annually and providing for government supervision of the rubber plantations.

BOLIVIA

- 47a. Ballivián, Adolfo. Bolivia: her resources and future. London, Edward Stanford, Ltd., 1920. 66p.

P.46. "The only restriction levied against Bolivian exports has been in non-concentrated copper ores."

- 47b. Ballivián, Adolfo. Bolivia. Memorial from the government delegate and representative of the national chambers of commerce and banking institutions. Pan American financial conference, 1915. 45p.

P.34. "Bolivia has monopolies on alcohol, tobacco and matches."

BRAZIL

48. Minas and São Paulo agree. (Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, January, 1926, p.34)

An agreement made in November, 1925, by representatives of São Paulo and Minas Geraes has still "to be approved by the governments and the São Paulo Institute, but there is little doubt that it will go through." It provides for the regulation of the transport of coffee produced in Minas Geraes by the system already in use in São Paulo.

49. Brazil's new regulations. (Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, v. 48, no. 5, May, 1925, p. 637-639)

Contains a translation of the official text of the decree estab-

lishing the rules and regulations under which the Instituto Paulista de Defesa Permanente do Café, organized by law no.2004 of December 19, 1924, will carry out its functions. The regulations went into effect on February 14, 1925. The institute has power to grant loans guaranteed by coffee deposited in state warehouses, to purchase coffee in any interior market for provisional retirement and subsequent sale, to disseminate information and statistics with a view to increasing the consumption of coffee and repressing its substitutes.

50. Wilcox, O. W. Brazil institutes vast power. (Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, v. 48, no.5, May, 1923, p.639-641)

The author points out that an analysis of the law organizing the Instituto Paulista de Defesa Permanente do Café reveals that it is "enabled and expected to control prices as well as entries."

51. Brazilian coffee. (Notes of the week) (The Economist, May 31, 1924, p.1105.)

The economic success of the policy of valorization of Brazilian coffee for 1923 has become apparent, according to a correspondent. But difficulties have developed since the beginning of 1924, including increased competition in South and Central America.

52. [Coffee valorisation]. (South American Journal, Feb. 17, 1923, p.171.)

According to a report sent to the Brazilian Senate by Sr. Baptista, the ex-minister of Finance, on the position up to November, 1922, of the coffee valorisation arrangement, "a benefit of some 27,000,000 pounds has accrued on what would have been obtained in a free and unprotected market" from March, 1921, to November, 1922, "which is a very material addition to the national wealth and economy."

53. Connell, R. L. Valorization of coffee in Brazil. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 10, 1923, p.684,685)

A brief account of coffee valorization in Brazil and of the proposed creation of the Instituto de Defesa Permanente do Café, its duties and powers.

54. Schurz, W. L. Valorization of Brazilian coffee. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1922. 8p. (U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of Foreign and domestic commerce. Suppl. to commerce reports. Trade information bulletin 73)

Valorization of coffee was again resorted to in 1921, and in 1922 a department for permanent coffee protection was created by a decree published in the Diario Oficial of June 22 of that year.

55. Brazil to grant bounties for wheat production. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce Reports, April 30, 1918, p.404,405)

"By law no.12826 of March 6, 1918, the federal government of Brazil will grant bounties, in the form of agricultural machinery, to farmers, companies and agricultural cooperative societies for the cultivation of wheat during 1918 and 1919."

(Brazil. Diario official, March 9, 1918, p.3207,3208)

56. Brazil. Decreto n.12,982. que estabelece medidas para a fiscalização de generos alimenticios de produccão nacional. April 24, 1918. (Diario official, May 2, 1918, p.6199)

Provides for the control of foodstuffs produced at home and intended for exportation. These products may not be exported until control-certificates, issued by the federal offices or officers appointed by the governor, have been presented.

57. Brazil. State encouragement of wheat cultivation. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, May 16, 1918, p.602)

"The Diario official of 9th March publishes a decree granting to farmers and to co-operative agricultural societies or syndicates cultivating wheat during the current year and 1919, bounties in the shape of agricultural implements and machines ..." A minimum price is guaranteed for wheat during 1918 and 1919.

58. Brazil. Serviço de informações. Notes relating to the exportation of the chief articles of the Brazilian production furnished by the Serviço de informações e divulgação (Bureau of information) of the Department of agriculture, industry and commerce. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Journal do Commercio" de Rodrigues & C., 1913. 146p.

At head of title: Brazil international chamber of commerce.

P.26 contains a brief resumé of the terms of the law of Jan. 5, 1912 designed to develop the cultivation of rubber.

59. Chantland, Wm. T. Valorization of coffee. A detailed report of the transactions and facts relating to the valorization of coffee. Washington. Govt. print off., 1913. 15p. (U.S. 63d Cong. 1st. sess. Senate doc. 36)

"The sole intent of the valorization plan...was to artificially enhance the price of coffee above its natural or market price... That the desired objects have^{been} attained pari passu with the dreams of their originators is now apparent." Agreements were entered into by the three Brazilian States of Rio, Minas Geraes and São Paulo to restrict further coffee planting by law. These laws are still effective and the additional planting of coffee trees stopped in 1906. The result has been that the world's production has come to be less than its consumption, and half the world's small visible supply is in the control of the Valorization Committee composed of the most powerful coffee men and the financiers backing them. When this report was prepared in 1911, valorization had still more than seven years to run, with continual increase of consumption and no prospect of any large increase in production. It takes six years for any new trees, if planted, to bear any substantial amount of coffee. "The net results of the valorization seem to be large profits to the financiers, some net profits to the planters, none to the State or rather a loss, the piling of costs on the consumer, restraint in trade and enhancement of the price of coffee."

60. Souza Carneiro, A. J. de. Rubber in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1913. 94p.

At head of title: Ministerio da agricultura, industria e commercio... Superintendencia da defesa da borracha... Monograph n. 23.

Contains the decree of Jan. 5, 1912, which specifies the measures

intended to aid and develop the cultivation of rubber. It grants exception from duty on utensils and materials intended for the culture, gathering and refinement of rubber, awards a bounty to cultivators, and authorizes the establishment of demonstration farms. An account is also given of the measures adopted for the carrying out of the above law.

61. Pará, Brazil (State) Laws for the protection of the rubber industry. New York. Issued by the Commercial association of Pará, 1912. 26p.
Contains decrees of the State of Pará of Nov. 6, 1909, May 17, 1911, Nov. 4, 1911, Nov. 6, 1911 and the decree of the Federal government of Brazil of Jan. 5, 1912.
62. Hutchinson, Lincoln. Coffee valorization in Brazil. (Quarterly Journal of Economics, V.23, no.3, May, 1909, p.528-535)
"The whole experience serves to emphasize the dangers of government interference with industry."
63. Ferreira, Ramos T. La question de la valorisation du café au Brésil. Conférence faite au Cercle d'études coloniales d'Anvers le 29 janvier 1907... Anvers, Imprimerie J. E. Buschmann, 1907. 207p.
"Index bibliographique." p.[201]
Contains a short account of the coffee valorisation agreement made early in 1906 by the three interested States of Brazil (Convenio de Taubaté)
64. Campista, David. Valorisação do café e caixa de conversão. Discursos pronunciados na Camara dos deputados, 1906. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. da Gazeta de noticias, 1906. 53p.
p.1-15 contain Mr. Campista's speech on coffee valorisation.

BULGARIA

67. Bulgaria. Removal of export prohibition on cereals. (U. S. Department of commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 31, 1925, no.35, p.531)
"The Bulgarian government order which has been in effect since October 31, 1924, forbidding the exportation of wheat, flour and other cereals, has been revoked by a decree published in the Official Gazette of July 14, 1925."
68. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.
P.202-203. "The granting of a monopoly of the grain export trade to a State-controlled consortium restricted exports and diminished production without achieving the professed object of the control. Upon its abolition at the instance of the Inter-Allied Commission, a form of governmental control was maintained which had the same effect in restricting economic growth. The prohibition of the export of timber has seriously affected the timber industry, while constantly varying export and import restrictions in various forms have interfered in greater or less degree with the normal flow of trade." "The restrictions imposed on imports by the tariff regulations introduced in January, 1924, militate against the resumption of normal trade."

CANADA

69. Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. The Canada year book. 1924. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, 1925.
P.441-444. A brief historical sketch of Canada's foreign trade and tariffs from the monopolistic régime of the chartered companies to the tariff of 1907 which established three scales of duties.
P.571. "The only bounty paid by the Dominion government in 1923-24 was for the production of crude petroleum. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1912, on zinc in 1921 and on linen yarns in 1923."
The year book of 1915, p.459,460, contains a description of the bounties payable since 1883.
- 69a. Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. The Canada year book, passim.
Various accounts of wheat pools in Canada which, though now under private management, were originally state undertakings, are to be found in volumes for 1922 to 1924.
70. Canada. Statutes. 13-14 Geo. V, 1923, Ch.50. Hemp bounties act.
Provision is made for the payment of bounties on hemp grown in Canada and used in the manufacture of yarn or twine or in the manufacture of hemp further advanced than yarn or twine sold in Canada for domestic consumption at rates decreasing yearly until 1933. No bounty is to be paid on hemp for export. This did not come into force until 1926.
71. Stevenson, J. A. The Canadian tariff. (American academy of political and social science, Annals, v.107, no.196, May, 1923, p.193-197)
A brief sketch of protection in Canada. "The chief criticism of Canada's tariff system comes from the farmers' organizations who lose no opportunity of protesting against its evil effects upon the agricultural industry."
72. Government control of wheat. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Sept. 19, 1918, p.369)
"The government of Canada has assumed the complete control of the purchase and sale for export of Canadian wheat, together with the control of the methods of export ... The government guarantees the purchase of all the surplus of merchantable wheat raised in Canada this year at the present fixed price..."
73. Shortt, Adam, Ed. Canada and its provinces; a history of the Canadian people and their institutions, by one hundred associates. Adam Shortt, Arthur G. Doughty, general editors. Toronto, Glasgow, Brook & co., 1914-17. 23v.
Vol. 2, p.445-528. An account of the French economic policy in Canada the central feature of which was monopolistic privilege farmed out to individuals and corporations. The rise and fall of various companies, such as the Company of One Hundred Associates, established by Richelieu in 1627, the West India Company, established by Colbert in 1664, and the company known to fame as the Mississippi Bubble, chartered in 1717, are sketched.

74. Forrith, Edward. Sixty years of protection in Canada, 1846-1907, where industry leans on the politician. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1903. 478p.

"Protection in Canada is today more firmly entrenched in the political system of the Dominion - federal, provincial and municipal - than in that of any other Anglo-Saxon country." "Nowhere has protection become a greater menace to good government, central or municipal, or a greater burden to the individual."

CEYLON

75. Ceylon. Rubber restriction ordinance no.24 of 1922. (Ceylon. Government Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 23, 1922, part 2, p.1049-1057)

Prohibits the exportation of rubber from Ceylon without a license.

76. Ceylon. Rubber restriction ordinance. No. [24] of 1922. (Ceylon. Government Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 19, 1922, part 2, p.1027-1036)

Provision is made for the appointment of a Rubber Controller and a Board to advise and assist him; for assessing the "standard production" of each estate; for a monthly estimate of the "exportable maximum" which is to be an amount equivalent to 60 per cent of one-twelfth of the standard production; for the issuing of licenses for export at the minimum rate of duty. The Governor in Executive Council is empowered to increase or decrease the exportable maximum with special regard to the price of "smoked sheet" in the London market for three consecutive months.

CHILE

77. Chile. Bounties for production of beet sugar. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 4, 1925, p.298)

"According to a decree of March 7, 1925, effective April 1, the government of Chile will pay a bounty ... for each kilo of sugar containing over 96 per cent of sucrose produced from domestic beets. This bounty will be paid only to those factories erected subsequent to the enactment of the law and prior to March 7, 1933, which have an annual productive capacity of 1,000 tons of 96 per cent sugar and are located in zones approved by the government, and will be paid for a period of 10 years only, beginning with the date upon which each factory begins to produce."

78. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

"The policy of the government and the people is protection for national industries and capital." "Pressure has been brought to bear on the government by the leading societies devoted to the economic development of Chile (such as the ... National Society of Agriculture) with the object of inducing the government to raise the tariffs in order to help specific industries."

79. Martner, Daniel. Estudio de política comercial Chilena e historia económica nacional. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta universitaria, 1923. 2v.
An account of the throwing off by Chile of the shackles of the

mother country that had weighed upon her agriculture and her commerce; her first commercial law as a republic in 1811, which established free trade except in the case of certain articles the importation of which was prohibited; and the succeeding customs changes. The author advises, for the future, protection of national industries and the making of commercial treaties with other South American countries.

CHINA

80. Hong Kong opium monopoly. (The Economist, London, July 26, 1924, p.152.)

The report of the imports and exports department of the Hong Kong government for 1923 shows a large net profit from the opium monopoly. The government is willing to prohibit the importation of opium entirely but it is useless to do so unless in agreement with China. The present aim is to keep prices as high as possible and to keep in check the illicit trade in cheap opium originating in the neighboring provinces.

81. Chen, Huan-Chang. The economic principles of Confucius and his school. New York, Longmans, Green & co., agents, 1911. 2v. (Columbia university, Studies in history, economics and public law, vol. XLIV-XLV, whole no. 112-113)

Vol. 2. Chap. 27. According to Confucius, the state should control prices but should not control the whole market.

Chap. 35. Confucius was an extreme free-trader, but his ideas were not put into practice. "The Confucians in later ages held the opinion that natural resources should be controlled by the government. The government should allow everyone to have access to them, and should tax their products, but should not monopolize them." In actuality, "China has not produced great industrial kings since the middle part of the Han dynasty [202 B.C-220 A.D.] because the government has either monopolized natural resources or taxed them at a high rate."

"According to the Official System of Chou, the forests were controlled by the government... When Kuan Tzu became the minister of Ch'i, he put forests and grasses under government monopoly."

At the beginning of the Sung dynasty (960-1276 A. D.) the government monopolized tea. In 1059 A.D. there was a system of "free trade" by which the government taxed the tea farmers and merchants without monopolizing tea. Later tea was sometimes under government monopoly, sometimes under the "free-trade" system. The latter system was in force in 1911. Merchants who wanted to buy tea from the tea-farmers had first to buy tea certificates from the officials. They were taxed according to the certificates.

The ginseng mountains in Manchuria were put under government control by the "present" dynasty. The ginseng gatherers must get a license and the number of licences was limited. The gatherers were under strict regulations as to where they should go and when they should return. After the best ginseng had been offered to the government, the remainder might be sold to the merchants in the government firms.

COLOMBIA

82. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

Emeralds and salt are government monopolies. There is an "absence of any restrictions on trade in favour of national products."

83. Colombia. Law providing for the maintenance of favorable prices for Colombian coffee (valorization) No.115. Dec. 12, 1923. (Diario Oficial, Dec. 29, 1923, p.594)

Provides for the storing and exporting of coffee and the maintenance of favorable prices for coffee in foreign markets.

84. Lévine, V. Colombia, physical features, natural resources, means of communication, manufactures and industrial development. New York, D. Appleton & co., 1914. 218p.

(South American Handbooks)

P.126. "In Colombia high import duties are the rule, and these are designed to be protective as well as revenue producing. In the past, as at the present day, it has been the custom of the government to foster local industries by very material concessions... Often exclusive rights to manufacture in specified districts for definite periods, together with exemption from central and local taxation, freedom from import duties on machinery and raw material required has been the rule." These concessions often require the manufacturer to undersell the imported article.

85. Eder, D. J. Colombia. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1913, 312p.

P.123. "The very strong restriction placed on commerce during the colonial days prevented the transmission of any heritage of business ability."

P.133. "A crude protectionist idea pervades the [tariff] schedules in some particulars ... but in general, the tariff is for revenue with a vengeance. The duties on luxuries and necessities alike ... are made as high as possible." Fear of decreasing the revenues prevents the government adopting an ad valorem basis.

COSTA RICA

86. Government monopoly of matches and cigarette paper in Costa Rica. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 11, 1919, p.1285)

A government monopoly of matches and cigarette paper was arranged for by a law of December 14, 1918.

87. Costa Rica. Proposed abolition of certain duties. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 25, 1915, p.290)

"A bill has been presented and favorably reported to the Costa Rican Congress to abolish for a period of 20 years the export duty on cacao, rice and crude rubber. A decree of July 31, 1914, declared exempt from export duty for 20 years all agricultural products except bananas, but the outbreak of the European war caused its operation to be

suspended indefinitely. The object of the proposed law is to encourage the development and diversification of the agricultural industry, which has heretofore been confined largely to the raising of bananas."
(La Gaceta, July 24, 1915)

CUBA

88. Lloyd, Reginald. Twentieth century impressions of Cuba. Its history, people, commerce, industries and resources. Director in chief: Reginald Lloyd... Editors: W. Feldwick... L. T. Delaney... Historian: José Plá Carcoles. London, Lloyds Greater Britain Publishing Company, Ltd., 1913. 513p.

P.284. In the middle of the seventeenth century "the tobacco trade of Cuba was declared a crown monopoly" [of Spain] "In later years the tobacco monopoly was sold to private companies, and was again resumed by the crown in 1760." "In 1817, by a royal decree of June 22, the trade and cultivation of tobacco in Cuba were declared free on payment of a tax by each planter equivalent to one-twentieth of the production. Since that date the taxes have varied according to circumstances, but have gradually decreased."

P.307-309 contain an account of the severe restrictions on commerce imposed by Spain and their effect on Cuba.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

89. Czechoslovakia. Computation of prices for sliding scale grain tariff. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 14, 1925, p.344)

"A decree of the Czechoslovak ministries of finance, commerce and agriculture, effective August 14, 1925, prescribes the method of computing the internal prices on grains to serve as a basis for the new sliding import tariff. In determining the internal prices of wheat, rye, barley, oats, the arithmetical average of the quotations registered on the Czechoslovak bourses in Prague, Brno, and Piestislavia will be taken for the period from the 10th of the second month to the 10th of the first month preceding the month for which the prices are to be fixed."

90. Czechoslovakia. Sliding scale of duties on agricultural produce. (U.S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 17, 1925, p.404)

A sliding scale of import duties on agricultural produce was imposed in Czechoslovakia by a decree of June 4, 1925, effective June 6. The products are free of duty when the domestic price exceeds a certain level, and when the domestic price falls below that level, import duties become applicable, varying inversely with the price within certain ranges.

91. Trade policy of Czechoslovakia. (Economist, London, Monthly suppl. n.s. Oct.24,1925, p.31.)

"Immediately after the war... a strict state control of all foreign

trade was inevitable. Later, goods were classified into three groups:- (1) goods the import of which was prohibited unless the importer obtained a special licence; (2) goods which simply had to be announced to the Ministry of commerce by the importer, and (3) goods which could be imported without any formalities except a customs declaration. The same applied to exports." This classification still exists, but it is probably being modified and the list of prohibited goods is diminishing. Czechoslovakia is prevented by the policy of her neighbors from abolishing all trade restrictions.

92. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the industrial and economic situation in Czechoslovakia. March, 1925. London, H. K. Stationery office, 1925. 51p.

2.34. "Alcohol and starch.- Until 1923 the government directly controlled and managed the refining business in the Republic. The position then seemed desperate for the industry. Reserves of spirit had accumulated amounting to 335,000 hectolitres, and the annual sales amounted to 250,000 hectolitres. The necessity was contemplated of letting the distilleries stand idle for a whole year. This would have been a very serious matter for Slovakian agriculture as there is no alternative way of disposing of the important potato crop. In September, 1923, a private syndicate of the Czechoslovak distillers and refiners was formed. With departmental control removed private enterprise was able to dispose of the accumulated stocks in one year, and instead of closing down for one year, the total quantity to be distilled in 1924-25 has been increased from 400,000 to 500,000 hectolitres."

93. Gruber, Josef. Czechoslovakia. A survey of economic and social conditions. New York, The Macmillan co., 1924. 256p.

Chap. IX. The commercial policy and the tariff by Dr. Fr. Peroutka, Division chief in the Ministry of Commerce.

The Czechoslovak Import and Export Commission was organized by an ordinance of the Ministry of Commerce of November 22, 1918, to assure sufficient supplies of necessities to the people by prohibiting the export of foodstuffs and raw materials and controlling other exports. Imports were also regulated.

By an ordinance of February 26, 1919, some of the rights and duties of the commission were transferred to syndicates. These were later divested of their official authority, and the control of foreign trade was intrusted to a special Foreign Trade Bureau, established under the law of June 24, 1920. The system of permits was revised, a list of goods that might be exported freely was issued and more liberal rules were adopted for the granting of import permits.

By ordinance of May 21, 1921, the system of exchange surtaxes, modeled on the French post-war tariff was adopted.

As a result of the Fortrose conference towards the end of 1921, the Foreign Trade Bureau was abolished by law of January 19, 1922, and its work was transferred to a division of the Ministry of Commerce.

"Foreign trade continues under partial control at the time of writing. The control has been demanded by producers in many cases and by consumers in others."

94. Trade restrictions in Czechoslovakia. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, July 26, 1919, p.513)

A very brief account of import and export restrictions in Czechoslovakia, a license issued by the Czechoslovak export and import committee being necessary for engaging in foreign trade.

DENMARK

95. Himmelstrup, Otto. Control societies in Denmark. (Danish ministry for foreign affairs and Danish statistical department. Denmark, 1925. Copenhagen, 1925, 297p.)

P.153-160. A brief account of the Control (or Milk Recording) Societies in Denmark, showing the progress made since the first society was formed in 1895, indicating the conditions under which a government grant is awarded and summarizing the achievements of the societies and their importance to cattle breeding and cattle farming.

96. U. S. Department of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Foreign crops and markets, V.11, no.8, Aug. 24, 1925.

P.260. Eggs, export regulations, Denmark, 1925.

Eggs and their containers exported from Denmark are now stamped "Fresh Danish Eggs", "Danish Chipped Eggs", "Danish Eggs, Second Grade", or "Danish Cold-stored Eggs", according to the results of grading. According to E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, the new regulations governing export eggs, hitherto stamped either "New Laid" or "Cold-stored", are effective for three years, beginning June 12, 1925.

"Danish export eggs have borne some distinguishing mark since the organization of the Danish export cooperatives. It has been thought, however, that the old regulations did not classify the product closely enough. The royal decree announcing the new law stresses the object of raising the quality and reputation of Danish export eggs, and imposes penalties upon exporters for infringements and misrepresentations."

97. Danish national trade mark. (Danish foreign office journal, Sept. 1925, p.93-95)

A brief account of the adoption of the "hur" mark as a Danish national trade mark for agricultural export products and of the regulations now in operation as to its application to Danish butter. The duties and rights of the "State Butter Control" are outlined.

98. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic situation of Denmark to March, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 50p.

P.29. "The bill for the reform of the tariff to convert it to the ad valorem system was reintroduced during the year" and continued to meet with opposition, especially on the part of the agricultural interests. Industrial interests urged an "active commercial policy," suggesting the introduction of a double or threefold tariff.

99. Himmelsstrup, Otto. The control system in Danish agriculture. (Denmark, 1924. Published by the Danish ministry for foreign affairs and the Danish statistical department. Copenhagen, 1924. 291p.)

A brief account of the control regulations in the case of butter, cheese, meat and particularly bacon, milk, cattle, eggs, seeds.

100. Denmark. Lovtidende for aaret 1920. Kjobenhavn, Trykt hos J. H. Schultz A/S, 1921. Kornlov for Høstaaret 1920-21. 10. Sept. 1920. No. 488 (14 Sept. 1920)

This law authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to take possession of the rye and wheat crops of 1920 with the exception of the quantity necessary for seed. It fixes the price to be paid for wheat and rye. When the provisioning of the country with bread grain is secured, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to export any surplus that may exist. The export of barley and oats is forbidden, but special concessions for export may be granted on payment of a tax.

101. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the post-war economic and industrial situation of Denmark. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 38 p. (Cmd. 955)

P.13,13. In December, 1919, a Financial Council was formed for the purpose of restricting the importation of unnecessary goods by withholding credits for their purchase. As the regulations of the Council could be evaded, "an endeavour was made in the early part of 1920 to pass a measure whereby the importation of goods would be rendered illegal unless a licence signed by the Financial Council to the effect that credit had been sanctioned for their payment was presented at the customs before delivery." The measure was dropped because of the opposition of the agricultural interests. In June, 1920, the Danish Financial Council resigned.

102. International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole. 1921. Rome, Imprimerie de l'institut international d'agriculture, 1922. p.166,167.

Law on Udførsel af Ost m. m. (Loi n.119 réglant l'exportation du fromage) 11 mars 1921. Lovtidenden A. n.11 (15 mars 1921)

This law empowers the Minister of Agriculture to publish rules regulating the export of Danish cheese. The rules were published on June 2, 1921. They provide for returns on the quantity of cheese produced in the country, determine the fat and water content of the various kinds of cheese to be exported and the marks to be used to distinguish the several qualities. According to the Danish foreign office journal of October, 1923, p.110, Danish cheese legislation "is working exceedingly well."

103. The tobacco monopoly question in Denmark. (Danish foreign office journal, Sept. 1921, p.132.)

On December 20, 1917, a ministerial commission was appointed to consider the question of introducing a State monopoly of tobacco into Denmark. It advised against the measure, chiefly for financial reasons. Three of the members of the commission argued that in countries where such a monopoly existed the consumer had to put up with an unsatisfactory product.

104. Drachmann, Povl. The industrial development and commercial policies of the three Scandinavian countries. Ed. by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, Clarendon press; New York, H. Milford, 1915. 124p.
- P.11-32. "Denmark adopted the mercantile doctrines very early - as far back as 1651 - and was also the first country to abandon them. While it was in vogue the prohibitive system was an almost unmixed evil. "Importation of all goods whose domestic production was at all possible was forbidden." "The exportation of many agricultural products, especially grain, was either prohibited or discouraged by export duties." The regulations changed frequently; the duties on grain were altered seventy-eight times in a hundred years. Then more liberal ideas were introduced. "In 1788 ... the prohibition was removed from the exportation of grain and cattle, and all export duties on grain abolished." "The edict of February 1, 1797, ... marked a complete break with the mercantile system, and placed Denmark in advance of all other countries in the liberality of her commercial policy. The reform entirely abolished all restrictions on exportation... In the 'seventies and 'eighties the unprotected farming industry of Denmark lay entirely open to [the] powerful competition [of America]. Yet the crisis did not here, as in most of the other countries, lead to an agitation for protection of domestic producers." Intensive farming took the place of extensive farming and the cooperative principle was introduced and rapidly developed.
105. Denmark. Lovtidende A. (June 10, 1911) Lov nr. 129 om Handel med Smør og fremmede Landbrugsprodukter m.m. April 12, 1911.
- Regulates the manufacture, trade in and exportation of Danish butter, the importation of butter, importation and exportation of eggs, lard, fat, honey, meat and meat products destined for human consumption.
- (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de legislation agricole, 1911, p.36)

ECUADOR

106. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Ecuador. September, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 24p.
- P.5. "The economic situation of the country has gone from bad to worse." The decree of June 10, 1922, having failed to curb the speculation of a few dealers in exchange, the government on November 16, 1922, took over the monopoly and complete control of all foreign bills of exchange."
- Note: "The government control of foreign exchange in Ecuador was abandoned on October 22." As a result export products increased both in volume and in price. Prices on imported goods rose slightly. (Current History. January, 1925)
107. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic situation of the Republic of Ecuador. September, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 24p.
- P.12, 13. Acting under the authorization of the Congress of 1920, the president of the Republic established in the early part of 1922 a government monopoly of alcohol, "aguardiente" (native rum), tobacco, explo-

sives, cigarette paper and matches (salt being already a government monopoly), and ceded to groups of native capitalists the sole right to deal in these articles throughout the country. The concessionnaires were given the right to limit the cultivation of sugar cane and thus hamper the development of the sugar industry. As a result hostile feeling was aroused among the sugar planters throughout the country. The monopoly law came into force on July 1, 1922.

A decree of June 10, 1922, "ordered that exporters be required to hand over to the administrator of customs drafts for 70 per cent of the estimated value of the goods exported in the currency of the country to which they may be forwarded, these drafts to be paid for at the "official rate" determined by executive decree of November 24, 1921."

108. Monopolies in Ecuador. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Feb. 8, 1923, p. 165)

Various decrees of the Ecuadorian government lay down regulations governing the alcohol and tobacco monopolies, the former of which came into force on July 1, 1922. "The former regime of tobacco is to remain in force in Ecuador until the tobacco monopoly (nominally in operation from 1st July) becomes effective."

109. Ecuador. Tobacco and alcohol monopolies. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 11, 1922, p. 741)

"The Registro Oficial of Ecuador, dated June 5 and 8, 1922, respectively, contains the texts of the recent regulations under the alcohol and tobacco government monopoly law of Ecuador of November 24, 1920."

110. Ecuador. Governmental licensing system for all exports. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 26, 1922, p. 856)

A decree has been published "requiring a government license for exports which will be granted only on delivery to the customs authorities of drafts covering 70 per cent of the value of the goods to be exported."

111. Ecuador. Restoration of free exportation of foodstuffs. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 21, 1921, p. 735)

"A decree of Sept. 29, 1921, published October 8, annuls the preceding restrictions and duties and restores free exportation of foodstuffs from Ecuador."

(For details of preceding decrees see Commerce Reports for June 31, 1918, July 16, 1921, Oct. 24, 1921)

112. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the trade and commerce of Ecuador, February, 1921. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1921. 27p.

P. 17. "The only way in which the government has exercised any practical control of trade is by prohibition of the export of agricultural products... As a natural consequence, no stimulus is given to production."

113. Ecuador establishes crude salt monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Feb. 3, 1919, p.535)

A salt monopoly was established in Ecuador by legislative decrees of Oct. 13, 1916 and Sept. 26, 1918.

114. New tobacco law in Ecuador. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 22, 1916, p.710)

"The Congress of Ecuador has recently passed a law providing for government control of the tobacco industry, on the basis of concessions to producers and selling agencies."

EGYPT

- 114a. Law restricting cotton acreage in Egypt during 1926. (Consular report. Alexandria, Egypt. Dec.. 25, 1925)

"Under date of December 19, 1925, a Royal decree was promulgated in the Journal Officiel of the Egyptian government restricting the area to be planted with corn during the year 1926", to one-third of the land possessed.

- 114b. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt. June, 1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 61p.

P.7. "Since 1924 prices 100 per cent higher than the average for that year have been attained, owing to the strong statistical position of Sakellaridis resulting from extensive curtailment of the area under that variety in the 1924-25 season."

P. 14. It was decided by the Egyptian parliament that a government loan of a quarter of a million, without interest, should be granted to the agricultural cooperative societies, "subject to this being eventually considered desirable as the result of the Chamber's investigation of the law passed in 1923 governing such societies."

- 114c. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation in Egypt. April, 1924. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924. 55p.

P.15. A brief account of the government purchase of cotton in 1923.

P.21. The law enforcing the ginning of cotton by a certain date was postponed till June 8.

"Statistics of the import and export of sugar ... are illuminating as showing the results in less than seven months of the removal of sugar control."

115. Egypt. Sugar monopoly to be abolished. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 7, 1923, p.393)

"The Egyptian sugar monopoly will terminate on May 10 and all restrictions on the importation of sugar and substitutes, including glucose, will be removed."

116. Martiu, Percy F. Egypt - old and new, a popular account of the land of the Pharaohs from the traveller's and economist's point of view. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1923, 224p.

P.162-164. In May, 1922, the Egyptian Agricultural Syndicate induced

the government to restrict cotton acreage as well as to finance cultivators on the security of the staple. The government, under pressure, also decided to buy up part of the cotton supply of the country in order to force up prices. "In the following summer season, the ineffectiveness of the intervention was clearly proved." A slump in prices resulted, and "Egypt produced the lowest cotton crop on record since official statistics were attainable."

116a. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt, April, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 56p.

P.9. "It is interesting to note that, although the legislative restriction of cotton cultivation to one-third of each man's holding, which was first applied in 1921, was subsequently extended in 1922 and 1923, the total acreage should, as the result of evasions of the law... have proved ... a mockery of what a restricted area should be." ... "The Egyptian government are adopting [measures] to ensure and enforce strict observation in 1923 of the law restricting cotton cultivation."

P.13. Free export of sugar and sugar cane was allowed, as from April 1922, to any destination. Sugar control is to terminate as from May 10, 1923, and all restrictions on the importation of sugar and glucose are to be removed.

116b. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial situation of Egypt, April, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1922. 40p.

P.6-8. "The financial and economic situation became so serious towards the close of the financial year 1920-21 as to necessitate the adoption by the government of several measures for its relief then and later during 1921... The measures decided on 4th March, 1921 ... were (a) government purchase of cotton; (b) advances on cotton by the National Bank of Egypt ... ; (c) advances by the Agricultural Bank of Egypt for cotton cultivation; (d) suspension of the ginning law of 1916 which decrees that all cotton shall be ginned by 30th April in each year."

On September 20, 1921, a decree was issued prolonging to 1922 and 1923 the restriction of cotton cultivation already decreed for 1921.

P.9. Sugar control. The General Agricultural Syndicate of Egypt urged the government to renew its control of sugar "as from August, 1922, the date on which, otherwise, unrestricted import of sugar would again become possible." The situation is discussed. "The renewal of sugar control, which precludes the free import of foreign sugar and its substitutes, is out of harmony with the general policy of the Egyptian government towards trade, which during 1921 aimed at removing all possible restrictions on imports and exports."

The Department of supplies which restricted imports and exports and which controlled the prices and the distribution of foodstuffs "will cease to exist in a few months' time."

116c. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on economic and financial situation of Egypt for 1919. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920, 24p. (Cmd. 843)

P.19. "During the early part of the second half of 1919 most of the various Boards set up for government control of trade were either

dissolved or absorbed by one or more Boards which are still in operation."

"The Cotton Seed Control Board was at work from 12th August, 1917 to 14th July, 1919, for the purchase, sale to crushers, storing and shipment to the United Kingdom of the cotton seed crops of 1917-18 and 1918-19, prices being fixed ... both for purchase and for sale to local crushers."

"The Cotton Control Commission was in operation from 1st August 1918 to 31st July, 1919, and not only controlled prices, but also regulated the rations for each country of destination ... Cotton acreage had been fixed and controlled by the Egyptian government before the Control Commission came into being, so that this branch of control was not included in its functions."

"The Supplies Control Board began its work in March, 1918, for the regulation of supplies, distribution, prices, and sales of wheat, barley, beans and lentils, maize, millet, straw, rice, edible oils, sugar, molasses, spirit, cement and imports and exports in general. Tariffs were fixed by the Board during the war; and in the summer of 1919 these were renewed owing to the high cost of living, but had to be removed before the year was out owing to the impossibility of enforcing them. The supply, distribution and price of government flour (imported from Australia) and sugar are still being controlled by the Board."

"The Supplies Control Commission was formed at Alexandria as a branch of the above-mentioned Board in June, 1918, to regulate supply, etc. of sugar, oil, wheat and flour, barley, beans and lentils and straw, and is still controlling government flour and sugar."

The Import and Export section of the War Trade Department, in existence since December 1918, "in collaboration with the Supplies Control Board has regulated imports and exports by means of licenses. It is shortly to be merged into the Supplies Control Board."

"The export of eggs since the Armistice has during the egg seasons (i.e. October to April) of 1918-1919 and 1919-1920, been under the control of a representative of the Ministry of Food in collaboration with the Supplies Control Board with a view to ensuring an adequate supply for local consumption."

"A Department of Commerce and Industry for the fostering and furthering of the internal and foreign trade of Egypt and of its industries and production of new materials has now been established."

117. Great Britain. Diplomatic and consular reports. Egypt. Report for the year 1914 on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Alexandria. London, Harrison & Sons, 1915.

The government decided to limit the area under cotton cultivation in 1915 "in the belief that it is in the interests of the country to limit the production to the needs of the market, in order to obtain a reasonable price, and thereby encourage the cultivation of cereals in order to prevent the expected increase in price of imported cereals from being felt so severely and perhaps enable the grower to export his surplus at profitable rates."

117a. Schanz, Fritz. Cotton in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Submitted to the 9th International Cotton Congress, Scheveningen, June 9th to 11th, 1913. Manchester [1913?] 142p.

P. 10. "Under Mohamed Ali (1805-1848) the profitable cotton traffic was a state monopoly, and yet the chief source of income for his great military expenditure. He sold cotton to Europe at the collocationment by employing alternately a small number of Alexandrian merchants, among whom all kinds of unscrupulous influences made themselves felt. In 1835 public auction sales were introduced, and the cotton sold to the highest bidder." After the cotton crisis of 1835-37 the Pasha sold his cotton direct to Europe at a fixed minimal price. But this system was abandoned in 1838 in favor of the former method of private settlements. The want of interest taken by the farmers in the cultivation of cotton, owing to the monopoly, hindered its development. "The Pasha had to limit the cultivation of cotton on those acres which he could control through his officials. In 1842 the state monopoly on agricultural products was abolished."

ESTONIA

118. Estonia. New temporary free admission of raw jute and wheat. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 18, 1925, p. 101.)

On March 6 and 13, 1925, regulations were issued by the Estonian government permitting the duty free importation of raw jute and wheat when there had been a previous exportation of similar manufactured goods in prescribed proportionate quantities for which a certificate of exportation has been granted. 160 kilos of wheat may be imported duty free for every 100 kilos of first-class flour exported.

119. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and industrial conditions in Estonia, March, 1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 24p.

P. 11. "The policy of the government has been to augment exports as much as possible, while placing very heavy customs duties to cut down imports."

120. Estonia. Regulations governing the exportation of meat, eggs, milk products and potatoes. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 12, 1923, p. 75)

These regulations provide for export control of meat and poultry at certain ports, limit the exportation of eggs to Reval, provide for the registration and inspection of dairies, lay down restrictions as to the quality of butter and cheese exported and subject potatoes to control "unless they are destined for a country which does not require such control."

121. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and industrial conditions in Estonia, June, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 28p.

P. 10. "The general policy of the Estonian government is to favour the reviving industries of the country by means of a protective tariff".

P.17. "The rise in prices has proved of considerable advantage to the peasant farmer class... Representations have been made to the government by the various groups of the urban population urging a restriction of exports by way of partial prohibition or the levying of an export duty. As the peasant farmer classes exert no little influence politically, the government has not so far acceded to these demands."

122. Esthonia. State monopoly of flax, tow and linseed. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, March 18, 1920, p.413)

"The sale and export of all kinds of flax, tow and linseed are constituted a state monopoly."

FINLAND

123. Finland to grant further export credits. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, January 18, 1926, p.169)

The Finnish government is preparing for the second time to place at the disposal of exporters to bordering countries, such as Esthonia, Latvia and Russia, a grant of 10,000,000 Finnish marks. "Credits, which may be granted up to 75 per cent of the value of the merchandise, have thus far been extended principally for motors, separators, agricultural machinery and livestock." "It has been recommended that the Finnish government guarantee the export credits of its shippers up to a fixed maximum amount, the government to have recourse in case of default to a bank guaranty to be furnished by the foreign consignee."

124. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic, financial and industrial conditions of Finland. March, 1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 60p.

P.15. "The cooperative movement with the active support of the government, continues to develop, especially in farming and agriculture... In 1905 the cooperative dairies ... founded the Central Cooperative Butter Export Association ... which has become the largest concern for the export of butter in Finland."

125. Finland. Law no. 45 on the preparation and importation of and trade in concentrated feeding stuffs, chemical fertilizers and other agricultural requisites. Jan. 25, 1924. (International institute of agriculture, legislative section. Text of laws, 1924, no. 26)

Provides for the control by the Direction of Agriculture of the manufacture and importation for the purposes of trade of concentrated feed or chemical fertilizers.

126. Finland. Expiration of authority for export restrictions. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 29, 1923, p.307)

"After deliberation the Finnish Council of State has decided not to submit to the Diet a proposal prolonging the authorization of

restrictions on exports after January 1, 1923. Upon that date the council's authority for the supervision of exports expires."

127. Finland. Authorization of export prohibitions on goods and funds. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce Reports, May 22, 1922, p.507)

A law of March 23, 1922, provides for the control of foreign trade by the Council of State.

128. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic, financial and industrial conditions of Finland, March 1922. 58p.

p.13. "The state control of the import of raw and manufactured tobacco was done away with early in the present year, and import licences are no longer required."

129. Economic situation in Finland. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, April 7, 1921, p.367)

Contains a brief account of the measures adopted by the government to control the importation, distribution and fixing of prices of foodstuffs. A commission to control the imports and exports was superseded in October 1919 by the Department of trade. "A special committee has been appointed to consider and report on the advisability of relaxing the existing restrictions on imports and exports."

130. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic, financial and industrial conditions of Finland for the year 1920. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1921. 44p.

P.5. During 1919 and 1920 various measures were adopted by the government for the control of the importation, distribution and fixing of prices of certain grain products and other foodstuffs brought into the country by private individuals and firms. A commission was appointed, under the Ministry of trade and industry, to control imports and exports until October, 1919, when these functions were transferred to the department of trade which controlled all articles that did not come under the control of the food administration. A currency board was set up early in 1920 to which all applications for import licences had to be referred for final decision. This led to considerable dissatisfaction, and a special committee was appointed to report on the advisability of relaxing the existing restrictions.

FRANCE

131. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925, 740p.

P.536. "The French government have no longer the power to impose new import prohibitions by administrative measure."

132. Gignoux, C. J. L'après-guerre et la politique commerciale. Paris, Armand Colin, 1924. 200p.

"Bibliographie": p.197-198.

A sketch of the commercial policy of France since the tariff of 1910.

The law of May 6, 1916 authorized the government to prohibit by a provisional decree the importation of foreign commodities and to increase the customs tariff, thereby suspending the sovereign right of parliament to make such decisions. On December 15, 1917, an executive committee on importation was created and on March 8, 1918, a "Commission supérieure des achats à l'étranger" was established to operate within the limits set by the minister of finance. Immediately after the close of the war economic control by the government was combated. Prohibition of exportation, instituted at the end of 1914, ceased to exist before prohibition of importation. A decree of July 8, 1919, established the system of "coefficients of increase" which is still in force and which is regulated by a "Commission de révision des coefficients." The law of 1916 was finally abrogated on December 31, 1922, and the result has been a modification of the use of coefficients.

133. Establishment of French government tobacco monopoly in Alsace-Lorraine. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 14, 1923, p.453)

"The manufacture and sale of tobacco in Alsace-Lorraine are to be under the French government monopoly." Plans are under consideration for concessions or reimbursements to the large tobacco interests already in the territory.

134. Clapham, J. H. The economic development of France and Germany, 1815-1914. 2. ed. / London. Cambridge university press, 1923. 420p.

P.183. In the chapter on agriculture and tariffs, Dr. Clapham asserts that "France remained almost self-supporting - at a price. The price was paid in many ways. Part of it in rather stagnant imports; for the nation that will not buy neither shall it sell."

135. France. Ministère des finances. [Décret] (Journal Officiel, July 13, 1919, p.7223-7236)

A decree of July 8, 1919, substitutes for the ad valorem surtaxes a system by which the tariff rates in the case of a large number of commodities are to be multiplied by a figure known as the "coefficient of increase" calculated to represent the relation which the official valuation of 1918 bears to the corresponding valuation of 1913. An interministerial commission is to be appointed to revise the coefficients periodically.

136. France. Ministère des finances. [Décrets] (Journal Officiel, June 18, 1919, p.6294-6308)

By two decrees of June 13 and 14, 1919, the importation prohibitions were abolished except in the case of a small number of commodities and a system of ad valorem surtaxes on the tariff rates was established.

- 136a. France. Ministère de la reconstitution industrielle. [Décret] (Journal Officiel, July 13, 1919, p.7238)

A decree of July 7, 1919, abolishes most of the remaining import prohibitions.

137. Ledson, A. J. The State as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 181p.

"Bibliography of references and authorities": p.272-276.

Contains a sketch of the history and organization of the State tobacco monopoly in France, its financial and industrial results; the attitude of the consumer, etc. "Tobacco-growing, despite departmental efforts to encourage it in the areas where cultivation is permitted, makes little progress; it entails heavy costs on the state, and the leaf produced is of inferior description. There is restriction of freedom in every direction; and opportunity for personal interest and personal initiative is stifled with results that point to no compensating social or economic advantage."

138. Guyot, Yves. Where and why public ownership has failed. Tr. by H. F. Baker. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1915. 459p.

P.194-202. In a chapter on fiscal monopolies the author states that the tobacco monopoly has occasioned losses to French agriculture and industry. The concessions granted are wholly political. Were the cultivation and sale of tobacco free, there would be tens of thousands of hectares under cultivation where the soil is best adapted for it, manufacturers would produce better blends, and sales would increase.

139. France. Loi autorisant le gouvernement à prohiber l'entrée des marchandises étrangères ou à augmenter les droits de douane. May 6, 1916. (Journal Officiel, May 11, 1916, p.4093)

Gives the government the right to prohibit importation during the war and to increase the customs duties.

140. France. Law of August 14, 1915, ratifying a decree of August 22, 1914, authorizing the governors of French colonies to suspend the import and export duties applicable to foodstuffs and other articles of prime necessity. (Journal Officiel, Aug. 19, 1915, p.5797)

These duties might be suspended at any time prior to the conclusion of the European war. Unless otherwise ordered, all import and export duties in force prior to August 22, 1914, were to be restored within six months after the signing of a treaty of peace."

141. Usher, Abbott Payson. The history of the grain trade in France 1400-1710. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1913. 405p. (Harvard economic studies. Vol. IX.)

Part 2. Chap. 1, p.222-239. Royal regulation of the grain trade, 1500-1660. Enumerates the many edicts issued prohibiting or permitting exportation of grain. See also Chap. 3. Colbert's place in the history of the grain trade. Two chapters on local regulation of the grain trade contain an account of the many inter-provincial and municipal regulations.

142. Arnauné, Auguste. Le commerce extérieur et les tarifs de douane. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1911. 534p.

In the course of a detailed account of the fiscal policy of France since the time of Colbert, the author points out that the supporters of the high tariff have failed to realize that their policy would result in diminution of imports. France has attempted to promote individual industries without considering the effect of the policy of protection on the national economic condition as a whole. In 1910 M. Jaurès pointed out that an increase in the exportation of agricultural products from France could only be realised if the tariff barriers against international trade were lowered.

143. Levasseur, Emile. Histoire du commerce de la France. Paris, A. Rousseau, 1911-12. 2v.

"Liste des principaux ouvrages à consulter." v.1, p.[597]-604.

Vol. 1. In Roman Gaul a tax was imposed on all commercial transactions. The exportation of certain commodities was forbidden. p.19.

The Carolingian monarchs (751-987) kept their fingers upon the pulse of commerce; among other things they prohibited the sale of anything to foreigners unless their name and nationality were known. p.37.

Charlemagne (768-814) prohibited the exportation of grain in times of poor harvests. Under the feudal system there were as many states as there were domains the lords of which did not think of protecting their industries by restricting importation but who were anxious to attract a profitable trade to their borders. To this end they encouraged fairs, to many of which they gave special privileges. p.57.

They too prohibited the exportation of grain when the harvest was poor or even when a neighbor had a poor harvest. The war of Flanders gave rise to prohibition edicts. In 1302-1303 the export of wines, grain and other articles of food was prohibited except when allowed by royal authorisation. (Philippe le Bel) (1285-1314)

In 1278 Philippe le Hardi (1270-1285) prohibited the export of wool, wine, grain. "This is, so to speak, the first germ of industrial protection by means of the tariff." p.104.

In the 16th century imports rather than exports were prohibited. Henry II, Charles IX and Henry III issued prohibitions of import as well as of export of grain except by permission of the king; the birth of the mercantile theory.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the idea of the protection of national industries by means of tariff gained strength. Shortly after the death of Henry IV Montchrétien wrote his "Traicté de l'économie politique", a plea for protection and industrial monopoly as the only means of restoring France. Richelieu encouraged foreign commerce and in 1629 free export of corn and wine except in times of shortage was allowed. He also encouraged the formation of trading companies, granting them monopolies. p.236-243.

In the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715) the theory of Colbert was to restrict importation as much as possible and to increase exportation. While believing that there should be as much individual liberty as possible he still thought foreign commerce should be regulated by the

government. He had two tariff laws passed in 1664 and 1667. Restrictions were placed on the exportation of grain unless there was no fear of scarcity for the people at home. p.293-298.

A Council of Commerce was created in 1700 to protect and develop trade. This Council was not favorable to the mercantile system of restriction; it criticised the monopolies granted to the large companies and the tariff regulations. p.419.

Economists of the 18th century began to urge the principle of free trade as opposed to the mercantile system. Agriculture was suffering, and it was urged that to prosper it ought to be freed from the restrictions of circulation. Regulations with regard to cereals varied. Often their exportation was prohibited even between provinces. In 1764 exportation of grain and flour was made free. Shortly after the price went up. Complaints were made and in 1770 prohibition of export once more went into effect. p.490-595.

V.2. France's first customs tariff was promulgated in 1791, a very liberal tariff; but the war which was declared two years later rendered it ineffective, and prohibition of importation, especially of goods from England, was once more resorted to. Then in 1806 a new prohibitive tariff replaced that of 1791. p.1-22.

During the restoration period a number of laws imposed upon the country an increasingly strict policy of protection and prohibition with regard to exports and imports. A new finance law increasing export facilities and placing more obstacles in the way of importation was passed in 1821. A sliding scale was established in connection with the importation of corn, to protect the farmer from foreign competition. During the nine following years importation of corn was only allowed once, namely during the month of February, 1822. p.107-137.

In 1856 a bill was introduced to suppress all prohibitions. Manufacturers and agriculturists opposed it vigorously and the bill was withdrawn. In 1860 a treaty of commerce with England did away with prohibition between the two countries. Treaties with other countries followed. By these means production in France and foreign trade were facilitated. The sliding scale in connection with grain was abolished.

The tariff revision of 1881 suppressed prohibitions. But trade became dull and prices low after 1882, and the agriculturists and the industrialists united to ask for a greater measure of protection which was granted by the tariff law of 1892 and reenforced by that of 1910. p.290-344, 560-614.

144. Guyot, Yves. The comedy of protection. Tr. by M. A. Hamilton. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1906. 325p.

"The practical application of Colbertism under Louis XIV left France nerveless and exhausted."

"The liberal régime, marked by the registration tax of 1860, had not destroyed French corn. In spite of the advance of agricultural science, the harvest of 1874 has never been equalled since."

145. Meredith, H. O. Protection in France. London, P. S. King & son, 1904. 194p. (Protection in various countries; ed. by W. H. Dawson)

The author decides that "the whole fabric of protectionist feeling in France is reared upon economic pessimism... History furnishes no evidence that the vigour of Englishmen or Frenchmen is increased by state aid... The promise of a secure market at home is the worst possible way of persuading timorous firms to found a counting-house in some foreign country. An ill-educated and prejudiced farmer will not be stimulated to better methods by the promise of higher prices for his produce."

146. Lavison, A. de. La protection par les primes. Paris, A. Rousseau, 1900. 344p.

P.306-335. A short account of the granting of export bounties on sugar in France and an outline of France's reasons for not agreeing to abandon the system of granting such bounties.

147. Sargent, A. J. The economic policy of Colbert. London, New York, Longmans, Green and co., 1899. 138p. (Studies in economics and political science. ed. by Prof. W. A. S. Hewins)

Bibliography: p.[118]-133.

P.65-86. "The ideal of Colbert was a self-sufficient France ... exporting its surplus products." "His chief weapon ... was the chartered company" promoted by means of "subsidies, bounties and official protection." "The companies, one and all, failed."

P.100-117. "Free trade in corn was from time to time prohibited absolutely." "The result was the utter ruin of agriculture and recurring periods of scarcity."

148. Pigeonneau, H. Histoire du commerce de la France. Paris, 1885, 1897. 2v.

Contents: t.1. From the origin to the end of the fifteenth century.

t.2. The sixteenth century - Henry IV - Richelieu.

149. Dijol, Marcel. Situation économique de la France sous le régime protectionniste de 1892. Paris, L. Larose & L. Tenin, 1910. 362p.

After discussing the effects of protection on the agricultural situation and the different crops, M. Dijol concludes that, while the tariff of 1892 helped agriculture at a time of crisis, in general a protective tariff only retards its development.

150. Smith, Adam. An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. Ed. by J. E. Thorold Rogers. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1869. 2v.

"The prohibition [of the exportation of corn] joined to the restraints imposed by the ancient provincial laws of France upon the transportation of corn from one province to another, and to the arbitrary and degrading taxes which were levied upon the cultivators in almost all the provinces, discouraged and kept down the agriculture of that country very much below the state to which it would naturally have risen in so very fertile a soil and so very happy a climate."

French Colonies.

151. French colonies. Government monopolies now operative. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Mar. 12, 1923, p.703)

Abstract of a report on government monopolies in French colonies: Tunis - tobacco, gun powder, salt, matches and playing cards, all dating from 1884. Indo-China. - Alcohol, salt, opium, from 1890. Morocco - tobacco, 1910; exploitation and export of phosphates, 1920. "There are no monopolies in Algeria, Madagascar and French Equatorial Africa."

GERMANY

152. Germany removed her prohibition of grain exports on October 1, and is now selling cheaper low-gluten bread to the Baltic countries and importing bread wheat from the United States and Canada in the hope of thus equalizing her grain exports and imports and, if possible, creating a favorable trade balance. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary. Press Service. Release, Oct. 9, 1925)

153. Germany. Import certificate order. Sept. 3, 1925. (Reichsgesetzblatt, Sept. 12, 1925)

This order reintroduces, as from October 1, the grain import certificate system whereby exporters of grain or flour will receive certificates (Einfuhrscheine) entitling them to import free of duty a certain amount of grain in proportion to the amount exported.

A further order, dated Sept. 3, fixes at nine months the period within which these certificates may be used.

154. Harms, Bernhard. Die zukunft der deutschen handelspolitik im rahmen des neuaufbaus der deutschen volkswirtschaft und ihrer weltwirtschaftlichen beziehungen. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1925. 2v.

In the course of a summary of trade policy and tariff legislation in Germany in the nineteenth century, the author gives a very brief account of the system of import certificates. In indicating his views with regard to Germany's future policy, he points out the disastrous consequences of import and export prohibitions except as measures in time of extraordinary stress.

155. Carroll, Mitchell B. German cartels under court control. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 6, 1924, p.11-13)

A brief sketch of the rise and growth of cartels in Germany. "During the war the cartels formed the framework for the system of economic control." "The export cartels were the first to increase notably in numbers after the war." On November 2, 1923, "the government issued two decrees which together establish a régime of moderate control over cartels. The one is entitled Decree against the abuse of economic power, and the other, Decree regulating the procedure before the cartel court on the basis of the decree against the abuse of economic power."

156. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Germany revised to April, 1924. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924. 190p.

P.51,52. "The tremendous harm which Germany has done herself and those who were desirous of trading with her by her licensing system can never be made good." But during 1923 some of the trade restrictions were removed. Export control has to a large extent ceased and most of the export control offices have been abolished. A considerable extension of the import-free list was made both in December, 1923, and in January, 1924.

158. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Germany to March, 1923. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1923. 158 p.

P.38-52. The condition of German foreign trade at the end of 1922 proves that the policy of control has been a failure.

159. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Germany to March, 1922. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1922. 191p.

P.15. "It will be quite impossible to obtain any clear picture of Germany's exports and imports as long as they are primarily subject to the regulations of the Foreign trade control offices; but, quite apart from this, the system forms a most serious impediment to Germany's foreign trade as a whole." "It is in all probability one of the most harmful of those restrictive measures which have unfortunately appeared in a number of countries, their intention being to stimulate home trade at the expense of others, but their effect leading invariably to stagnation in international trade." This system is inferior to the German pre-war protective tariff, being entirely unproductive as far as the state is concerned.

160. Wendel, Hugo C. M. The evolution of industrial freedom in Prussia 1845-1849. New York City, New York university press, 1921. 114p.

Bibliography: p.[83]-103.

A short survey of the evolution of industrial freedom in Prussia from the resolution of the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire in 1731 to reform the guilds, to the re-introduction of restrictive industrial measures in 1849, special emphasis being laid on the effect of the industrial law of 1845 and the opposition it aroused.

161. Brown, Cyril. Germany as it is today. New York, George H. Doran co., 1918. 337p.

P.192-219. A short account of the so-called "war companies" on which the state conferred the absolute monopolistic right to buy and deal in specified commodities. At the beginning of 1918, 140 of these companies existed, all, with one exception, being located in Berlin. One of the most important was the Imperial Grain Bureau which had the complete monopoly of grain for all Germany, including both the buying and the distributing. It had two commissionaires in each producing district who bought up the entire confiscated grain crop, over

and above what the producer was legally entitled to keep. The grain was apportioned to the municipalities as needed. The Central Purchasing Bureau, one of the largest importing and wholesale grocery houses, had an absolute monopoly of the importation of all foreign grain and grain products and of neutral butter, cheese, feed, fertilizer, lard, livestock, meat and meat products, eggs, milk, etc. Maximum prices were fixed for nearly a thousand articles. "State control has killed individual freedom in foreign trade."

162. Gourvitch, Paul P. How Germany does business; chapters on export and finance methods. New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1917. 142p.

P.128-142. "German international policy could be characterized as a union of bankers, professors, manufacturers, the foreign minister and the State itself." A brief account of the assistance given by the State to German concerns in their foreign trade enterprises, cartels, dumping, the system of "Einfuhrscheine" by which an exporter of grain was allowed to import a corresponding quantity without paying duty. Later these receipts became negotiable and were accepted on the importation of other commodities besides grain.

"Premiums on export were also paid by dumping syndicates through premium paying clearing houses."

163. Dawson, W. H. The evolution of modern Germany. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1914. 503 p.

An account of the economic transformation of Germany during the last half century. Chap. 12 contains arguments for the continuation of the policy of protection in the case of agriculture.

164. Hochschiller, Max. Le traité de commerce russo-allemand et l'Allemagne exportatrice de céréales. (Journal des économistes, April, 1914, p.68-82)

The author finds in this treaty a contribution to the study of protectionism. It shows, in his view, how, thanks to a scientific system of bounties and differential tariffs, a country that has imported cereals may become a country that exports them.

165. Beckmann, Friedrich. Einfuhrscheinsysteme. Kritische betrachtung mit besonderer berücksichtigung der getreideeinfuhrscheine. Karlsruhe i. B., G. Braun, 1911. 170p. (Volkswirtschaftliche abhandlungen der Badischen hochschulen ... Neue folge. Heft 1)

"Literatur": 1 page following page VII.

A historical account of the import certificate system in Germany and its effect on agricultural production.

166. Junge, Gottfried. Die getreideeinfuhrscheine im rahmen "unserer schutzzollpolitik. Berlin, Emil Felber, 1912. 133p.

"Literatur-Nachweis." 3d prelim. leaf.

167. Simon, Fritz. Die getreide-einfuhrscheine. Königsberg, Gräfe & Ungar, 1909. 53p.

A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the abolition of the certificate of identity and its replacement by an import certifi-

cate allowing the grain exporter to import an equal quantity of other commodities within a certain period.

168. Dawson, W. H. Protection in Germany; a history of German fiscal policy during the nineteenth century. London, P. S. King & son, 1904. 259p.
The experience of Germany was that protection, unless in a moderate form, handicapped agriculture and the growth of foreign trade.
169. Lavison, A. de. La protection par les primes. Paris, A. Rousseau, 1900. 344p.
P.316-319. An account of the granting of export bounties on sugar in Germany and of the way in which Germany's handling of the problem differed from that of France.

GREAT BRITAIN

170. Horne, Sir Robert. Sir Robert Horne assails agitation over rubber here. (New York Times, Jan. 3, 1926)
In his article Sir Robert Horne outlines the circumstances which gave rise to the restriction of the export of rubber and describes the Stevenson scheme and its working since it was put into operation in November, 1922. He says that "after next February there is to be a full release for export of the whole standard production." For definition of standard production see item 174.
171. Meaning of rubber decision. (London Times, Dec. 7, 1925, p.22)
"The announcement made by the Colonial office that as from February 1 next the amount of "standard" rubber production exportable from Malaya and Ceylon will be raised from 85 to 100 per cent, instead of to 95 per cent, as provided by the restriction scheme" does not necessarily mean that the restriction will be entirely abolished. "As regards the future retention or operation of the scheme, it may be stated that no decisions, other than those already announced by the Colonial office, have been reached."
- 171a. Galpin, W. Freeman. The grain supply of England during the Napoleonic period. New York, The Macmillan co., 1925. 305p.
(University of Michigan publications. History and political science. V.6)
After discussing the British corn laws and outlining "the trend of events that made possible the virtual suspension of these and subsequent laws", the author traces the development of the license system for the carrying on of foreign trade from its inception in the Orders in Council of October 5, 1796 and April 25, 1798." "To the extent... that the licence system made possible the sale of British goods abroad and the import of corn from Europe and America, it may safely be stated that the licence system justified its existence."
In a short recapitulatory paragraph on the effect of the Napoleonic programme on the grain trade between 1803 and 1812, the author points out that "before July, 1807, the corn trade of Europe, generally speaking, had not been interfered with to any great degree. Exception

to this statement may be found in the trade from France, Flanders and Holland and partially from the Hanseatic towns. From Tilsit [1807] to 1810 the trade with the continent was considerably checked by the Napoleonic decrees, the activity of the licence system being limited chiefly to France. During 1810, exportation was generally permitted by Napoleon, either through the medium of his licences or by non-interference with the trade itself, as was the case with Russia. From then on to the close of 1812 the export trade to Great Britain was definitely restricted. Only in Sweden and Russia does it appear that the system was not rigorously enforced. The essential characteristic of the Continental System was the cutting off of all trade, export as well as import, with Great Britain."

172. Rubber export restriction. Stevenson scheme to end next April?
(Manchester Guardian Commercial, Oct. 15, 1925, p.396)

With regard to a report that the operation of the Stevenson plan would be suspended on Feb. 1, 1926, it is stated that no decision has been taken, but that it is probable that the Stevenson restrictions will be suspended (not ended) as from April, 1926.

173. English financial opinion about rubber production and the Stevenson scheme. (The Economist, London, Sept. 26, 1925, p.487,488)

The scheme of the Stevenson committee to prevent planters in the British Empire from exporting more than a stated percentage of their "standard" production, the percentage to be increased or decreased at quarterly intervals, according as the average price was above or below certain pivotal figures, was approved at the Colonial Office; the necessary legislation was carried through in Malaya and Ceylon; and on November 1, 1922, restrictions came into force throughout the Empire.

174. The situation in rubber. British restriction of production suggests need for additional sources of supply. (Index, June, 1925, p.13,14)

Contains an outline of the provisions of the Stevenson restriction plan which became effective November 1, 1922, in British Malaya and Ceylon. "It provides for a 'standard production' for each rubber estate based on actual output for that estate for the year ended October 31, 1920, plus an allowance for production in new areas. The permissible non-dutiable exportation is fixed at 60 per cent of the standard production, provided the average price per pound for any given quarter does not fall below one shilling or rise above 1s.3d. For each increase of 3d. or a fraction thereof over the basic price range, the permissible exportation is raised by 5 per cent of the standard production; conversely, for each decrease of 3d. or a fraction thereof from the basic price range, the permissible exportation is lowered 5 per cent. Exports in excess of this permissible amount are taxed prohibitively."

175. Whitford, Harry M. The crude rubber supply: an international problem. (Economic Review, July 25, 1924, p.79,80)

A brief account of the development of the rubber industry and of the British government control and its results.

176. The practical outcome of the "Stevenson plan" for restricting the production of crude rubber. (Economic world, April 26, 1924, p.590)
"The lesson of the Stevenson plan ... for those engaged in devising governmental price-fixing schemes for American agriculture ... seems to be that trade and private interest will find a way to circumvent any plan of artificial regulation."
177. Cox, Geo. Clarke. Rubber - practically a consumer's monopoly. (Annalist, April 28, 1924)
A brief account of the growth of rubber, its control by the British government and its consumption by the United States.
178. Whitford, Harry N. The crude rubber situation. (American academy of political and social science, Annals, v. 112, March, 1924)
Discusses policies of price control and the results of the Stevenson restriction scheme.
179. Hotchkiss, H. Stuart. Operations of an American rubber company in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. (American academy of political and social science, Annals, v. 112, March, 1924)
"The Stevenson plan ... is an act to regulate rather than to restrict... It is practically advantageous."
180. Cox, Geo. Clarke. Rubber: Low prices threaten the future supply. (Annalist, May 12, 1924)
Short account of Stevenson plan, of Mr. Hoover's views on the subject, and of opinions in Great Britain and the United States.
181. Great Britain. Committee on rubber restriction in British colonies and protectorates. Supplementary report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of state for the colonies to investigate and report upon the present rubber situation in British colonies and protectorates. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1922. 8p. (Cmd. 1756.)
The Netherlands government having decided not to take any legislative measures to restrict the production of rubber, the committee recommended a scheme that is practically that of the second scheme outlined in their previous report, with certain amendments. This is known as the Stevenson scheme.
182. Gt. Britain. Committee on rubber situation in British colonies and protectorates. Report of a committee appointed by the Secretary of state for the colonies to investigate and report upon the present rubber situation in British colonies and protectorates. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1922. 9p. (Cmd. 1678.)
The committee formulated two schemes involving government action, the one involving legislation prohibiting both the production and export of any quantity of rubber in excess of a prescribed percentage of that produced or exported during a specified previous period, the other comprising a graduated scale of export duties, varying with the percentage of standard production exported; a low duty being fixed on the amount exported within a permissible percent-

age, and prohibitive duties being fixed if more than the permissible production be exported.

The committee having decided, however, that any policy of restriction, to be effective, must be applied simultaneously in the chief producing countries, discontinued further inquiries until the attitude of the Netherlands government could be ascertained.

183. Great Britain. Statutes. 15 Geo. V. Ch. 12. British sugar (subsidy) Act, 1925.

Provides for the payment of a subsidy in respect of sugar and molasses manufactured in Great Britain from home-grown beet during a period of ten years beginning October 1, 1924.

184. Great Britain. Imperial economic committee. (Great Britain. Board of Trade. Journal, March 12, 1925, p.285)

"The Imperial Economic Committee, representing H. M. Government and the governments of the self-governing dominions, India and the colonies and protectorates has now been set up... to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the oversea parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers."

The committee was to concentrate its attention on meat and fruit and to suggest useful expenditure of the grant to be devoted by the government to secure for producers in the oversea parts of the Empire a larger share of the trade in foodstuffs that had to be imported into the United Kingdom.

186. Great Britain. Royal commission on wheat supplies. First report of the Royal commission on wheat supplies. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1921. 95p. (Cmd. 1544)

Pages 16 and 17 deal with decontrol, a summary of the steps taken to bring about decontrol of flour and wheat being given.

187. Vogel, Julius L. F. The fiscal policy of our overseas dominions. (Fortnightly Review, vol. 118, n.s. July 1, 1925, p.113-121)

A defence, on historical grounds, of the policy of protection adopted by the British dominions.

188. Femer, John R. Protection. (Nineteenth Century and After, v. 98, no. 524, October, 1925, p.526-532)

A plea for the establishment of protective duties on the analogy of Mr. Churchill's silk duties which produce revenue and which have reduced to a minimum unemployment among the silk-workers. The proposals of the Labour party that sweated imports should be prohibited are labelled crude. To control importation is difficult and costly.

189. British sugar subsidy. (Irish Trade Journal, v.1, no.2, Nov. 1925, p.39)

"Colonial preference on sugar imported into Great Britain was in-

creased this year from 1/11 to 4/3 per cwt. Accordingly the British sugar-beet manufacturer has - in competition with foreign sugar - an advantage of 4/3 per cwt. over and above the sugar subsidy."

190. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. British sugar (subsidy) memorandum on the financial resolution and the ways and means resolution. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924. (Cmd. 2296)

The first (financial) resolution provides the necessary authority for the payment of a subsidy for a period of ten years from October 1, 1924, on a diminishing scale, on sugar and molasses manufactured in Great Britain from home-grown beets.

The second (ways and means) resolution provides for the re-imposition of the excise duty from which sugar manufactured from home-grown beets is exempt.

191. Great Britain. Royal commission on the sugar supply. Second report. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1921. (Cmd. 1300)

This report covers the work done by the Commission since December, 1916, and is final, since all restrictions upon the import, sale and distribution of sugar were removed as from February 26, 1921.

192. Great Britain. Royal commission on the sugar supply. First (interim) report with statement showing the operations of the Royal commission on the sugar supply from date of appointment to beginning of December, 1916. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1917. (Cd. 8728)

A brief statement of the operations of the commission which was appointed by order dated August 20, 1914, "to enquire into the supply of sugar in the United Kingdom; to purchase, sell and control the delivery of sugar on behalf of the government, and generally to take such steps as may seem desirable for maintaining the supply."

193. Venn, J. A. Foundations of agricultural economics. [London] Cambridge University press, 1923. 339p.

In chapters XIV and XV the author discusses the wheat supply of the United Kingdom from medieval times to the present day. "Because of its paramount importance, the efforts of the state were incessantly directed towards the maintenance of adequate supplies of home-grown wheat, the provision of inducements to importers, the placing of severe restrictions upon those who dealt in corn, and lastly the actual control of the quality and size of the loaf itself." "The whole system at first depended upon the virtual prohibition of export and the placing of no impediments in the way of importation. Gradually a measure of exportation was allowed, the deciding factor being the prices ruling at any given time. From the seventeenth century onwards a composite plan was in force, by which in times of low prices export was actually encouraged by the granting of a small bounty and imports subjected to a duty; as prices rose export was successively forbidden and imports finally freed from payment." The corn laws of 1822-1846 were followed by the adoption of free trade principles. The Agriculture Act of 1920 under which minimum prices for the wheat and oats of the 1921 and successive harvests were to be rigidly

related to the costs of production was repealed in the autumn of the same year. "This repeal was accompanied by an undertaking to pay £3 per acre for wheat and £4 per acre for oats of the 1921 crop." "There are only two possible methods by which preferential treatment can be accorded to the producers of any particular crop; both have been tried and both laid aside - the first after a long and honourable life, when it had become too effete to accommodate itself to the changing economic conditions of the time, the second in its infancy when it already displayed unhealthy signs." After discussing the question of a bonus on wheat production the author suggests that a "scheme of price-fixing, whilst in effect affording a measure of protection to British wheat-growers, would avoid the imposition of any duty on foreign grain, would convince the consumer that excessive profits were not being made at his expense, and would allow farmers to effect further reductions in cash wages without entailing a decline in the standard of living of their employees."

194. Great Britain. Statutes 7 & 8. Geo. 5, c.46. Aug. 21, 1917.

A law of August 22, 1917, authorizes the government to enforce adequate and suitable cultivation by prescribing the description of crop to be grown and by requisitioning and itself cultivating specified areas. The government has issued instructions that 1,200,000 hectares of grass lands in England and Wales are to be ploughed and sown for the 1918 crops.

195. Johnson, Henry R., and others. History of domestic and foreign commerce of the United States. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1915. 2v. (Carnegie Institution of Washington, publication no. 215A)

Vol. 1, p.35-132. An account of the application by Britain of the principles of the mercantile theory to the regulation of the trade and industries of the American colonies and of the commercial policy of those colonies, including import and export duties, the granting of bounties, embargoes, etc.

196. Great Britain. Foreign Office. Correspondence respecting the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Brussels sugar convention. Commercial no.5 (1912) London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1912. (C2.6325)

The British chargé d'affaires at Brussels is instructed to inform the Belgian government that the British government has decided to withdraw from the sugar convention while still maintaining its fundamental principles.

197. Cunningham, W. The case against free trade. London, John Murray, 1911. 137p.

198. Todd, F. Enever. The case against tariff reform; a reply to the case against free trade by Archdeacon Cunningham. London, John Murray, 1911. 156p.

199. Smart, Wm. The return to protection, being a re-statement of the case for free trade. 2. ed. New York, Macmillan co., 1906. 297p.

"All I have been concerned to prove is the simple proposition that, in the circumstances of today as in the very different circumstances of sixty years ago, free trade is the policy for Great Britain." - Preface.

200. Great Britain. Foreign Office. Despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Brussels respecting the International sugar convention of March 5, 1902. Commercial no.5 (1907) London, H. M. Stationery office, 1907. (Cd.3577)

The British minister at Brussels is instructed to inform the Belgian government that the British government cannot continue to carry out the provisions of the convention requiring the penalisation of bounty-fed sugar. "At the same time His Majesty's Government have no desire that there should be a revival of sugar bounties or of sugar trusts or cartels, dependent on the existence of high protective tariffs, which are now prohibited under the convention. Nor is there any desire or intention on their own part that any bounties on the production or importation of sugar shall be given in the United Kingdom or in the sugar-exporting Crown Colonies, or that any preference shall be given to cane as against beet sugar, or to colonial sugars as against the sugars of the contracting states on importation into the United Kingdom or the Crown Colonies."

Great Britain was relieved from the above obligation after Sept. 1, 1908, by the Additional Act to the Brussels sugar convention, Aug.28, 1907. (Correspondence respecting the additional act to the Brussels sugar convention of March 5, 1902. Cd. 3780)

- 201.[Graham, Sir James.] A compendium of the laws, passed from time to time, for regulating and restricting the importation, exportation, and consumption of foreign corn, from the year 1660, and a series of accounts, from the date of the earliest official records; shewing the operation of the several statutes, and the average prices of corn: presenting a complete view of the corn trade of Great Britain. Compiled from public documents. London, Printed for James Ridgway, 1826. 59p.

Before 1765 the British laws regulating the corn trade were intended to restrain importation and encourage exportation. Then laws were passed in eight succeeding years prohibiting the exportation of grain and allowing importation duty-free. In 1815 importation of grain was prohibited whenever the price of domestic grain attained a certain figure; otherwise it was duty-free.

202. Morley, John. The life of Richard Cobden. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1905. 985p.

Bibliography: p.957-962

Chapter VII deals with the nature and working of the corn laws with the destruction of which Cobden's name was associated.

203. Nicholson, J. S. The history of the English corn laws. London, Swan Sonnenschein & co. ltd.; New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1904 188p.

"The earliest corn laws were intended to prevent the exaction of monopoly prices and to check speculation. Export of corn was regulated to secure cheapness and plenty at home; the bounty was defended on the same ground; the duties on imports were remitted or relaxed in dear years, and some times bounties were given on imports."

"In the nineteenth century the only part of the system that remained effective was the protective import duties; they had become hurtful to the consumer and to trade in general, and if retained would have done still more harm. The whole history of the corn laws is a good example of the negative argument for free trade. Protection to agriculture could only be restored by reverting to old ideas which would now be still more difficult of attainment, as the conditions have become more complex."

204. Price, Wm. Hyde. The English patents of monopoly. Boston, New York, Houghton, Mifflin & co., 1906. 261p. (Harvard economic studies... v.1)

Bibliography: p.245-250.

An account of the attempt made in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to establish monopolies both for external and internal undertakings with the avowed motive of protecting and stimulating trade and industry. "With some allowance for overlapping, it may be said that in England monopoly formed the connecting link between mercantilism and protection."

The results of the monopoly policy are shown in the study of eight industries, and the conclusion is "that the temporary effects of the monopolies were evil and that the lessons taught by their evils were good."

205. Great Britain. [Foreign Office] Correspondence respecting the ratification of the sugar convention signed at Brussels, March 5, 1902. Commercial no.2(1903) London. H. M. Stationery office, [1903] (Cd.1470)

Contains letters of ratification from various European governments, that of Great Britain being deposited under the explicit declaration that "the Government of His Britannic Majesty will not consent under any circumstances to be bound to penalize bounty-fed sugar imported into the United Kingdom from any of the self-governing British colonies."

206. Smart, William. Economic annals of the nineteenth century. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1910-17. 2 v. [v.1] 1801-1820; [v.2] 1821-1830.

This work deals with economic conditions in Great Britain year by year from 1800 to 1830. In 1800 a bounty was granted "on corn imported from the Mediterranean, America and the Baltic, and on rice;" the exportation of rice and provisions was prohibited.

The silk trade had grown until it was checked by prohibition. "The

export of raw wool was strictly prohibited from 1660 till 1825." "In 1698 the linen and woollen compact was made." Ireland was prohibited from exporting woollen goods to any country but England; "the manufacture of linen in Ireland was directly encouraged, not only by free importation and exportation of flax, but by the payment of a bounty on all linen goods imported from there into the United Kingdom, as well as, it would seem, by a bounty on Irish linens exported from Great Britain."

The various corn laws are discussed in detail and summaries of the leading speeches in parliament on the subject are given. The gradual growth of free trade principles is traced and the disappearance of restrictions, while the progress of protection in other countries is also sketched.

207. Gras, N. S. B. The evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. Cambridge, Harvard university press., 1915. 498p. (Harvard economic studies... v. XIII.)

Chapter three deals with the corn regulations of medieval London, 1250-1500 and the significance of municipal corn regulation and provision. Chapter five contains a chronological account of the corn laws from the twelfth to the eighteenth century. In 1571 was passed the first statute of more than a few lines dealing wholly with the export corn trade. "The government was inclined to allow exportation in order to improve tillage and to increase the revenue." In 1673 an export bounty on corn was granted. The carta mercatoria of 1303 is the first document having the effect of law to be recorded on the subject of the importation of corn.

208. Ashley, W. J. An introduction to English economic history and theory. New York, G. P. Putnam's sons; London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1894, 1893. 2v.

Contents: [pt.] 1. The middle ages. 3.ed. - pt. 2. The end of the middle ages. 2. ed.

Part 1, p.67-113. Merchant and craft guilds.

"The merchant gild, or hanse, was a society formed primarily for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining the privilege of carrying on trade - a privilege which implied the possession of a monopoly of trade in each town by the gild brethren as against its other inhabitants, and also liberty to trade in other towns." "The trading monopoly was lost probably before the end of the thirteenth century." Gradually the guilds became identified with municipal government, and trading relations took on an inter-municipal character. In the reign of Edward III we find the beginning of a commercial policy of an international character.

P.174. A statute of 1340 enacts that "exporters of wool shall give surety to import within three months and bring to the king's exchange for every sack of wool, silver to the value of two marks."

P.182. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the prohibition of forestalling - of buying goods wholesale and then securing by means of monopoly a higher price than would otherwise have been paid - was again and again renewed by statute.

Part 2, p.1-51. Civic control of trade is discussed.

Chap. 3. The wollen industry, p.191-242.

"In the later middle ages wool was the one important article of export from England - an article of which that country practically enjoyed the monopoly in the north-west of Europe, so that its control formed a powerful weapon in diplomacy, and its taxation furnished an easy means of increasing the royal revenue."

The earliest instance of the prohibition of export is found in the action of the Oxford parliament of 1258. The barons "decreed that the wool of the country should be worked up in England and should not be sold to foreigners, and that every one should use woollen cloth made within the country."

"The exportation of wool was again prohibited in 1271, and, what is more significant, the importation of cloth was also forbidden. But this order was revoked in 1274." It was found necessary to employ foreign workmen. "A complete declaration of policy is presented by a statute of 1337. It offers protection to all foreign clothworkers... it totally prohibits the importation of foreign cloth... it prohibits the exportation of wool until otherwise provided."

"The growth of the woollen manufacture during the second half of the century was stimulated by a consistent protective policy, vigorously carried out... The scale of export duties was arranged in such a way as to encourage the export of cloth rather than that of wool."

209. British and Colonial anti-bounty association. Foreign state bounties: their effect upon British and Colonial industries; with a statement of the bearing of most favoured nation treaties upon the question. London, British and Colonial anti-bounty association, 1888.

An account of the injury inflicted upon British interests by the sugar bounty system and some arguments in favor of its abolition.

210. Cunningham, W. The growth of English industry and commerce... 5. ed. London, Cambridge university press, 1910-12. 3v.

List of authorities: v.1, p.657-681.

Contents: [v.1] The early and middle ages. - [v.2,3] Modern times: pt.1 Mercantile system; pt. 2, Laissez faire.

v.1, p.279. "In organizing the collection of customs, Edward I and his parliament asserted a right of regulating the places of trade, and of determining the conditions under which trade should be carried on."

p.285. But, "by substituting general regulations for the bye-laws of each locality, Edward was really freeing trade."

p.392-396. In the reign of Richard II the freedom of aliens to sell to one another and to sell by retail was cut off. It was also enacted that "half the value of the imports of aliens should be expended on English exports."

p.406. "Edward III prohibited the exportation of corn to any foreign port but Calais and to Gascony." But Richard II allowed corn to be exported to any countries except those of enemies. This law

was often broken. But, "as confirmed and amended under Henry VI, it may be taken as an attempt to keep up the price of corn and so to encourage the farmer to carry on and to improve tillage." "In 1463 parliament prohibited the importation of foreign grown corn when the price of wheat at the port to which it was brought did not exceed 6 shillings and 8 pence the quarter." In this way in case of plentiful harvests, the farmer had a monopoly of the home market.

p.560. Edward VI "approved of laws for preventing any one man from having too many sheep or more than two farms or more than one trade to live by."

v.2. Manufacturing monopolies and patents were granted during the reign of Elizabeth. (1558-1603)

p.87-98. The policy of legislating in the interest of the producer was not definitely adopted till the reign of Elizabeth. The fostering of agriculture is consciously associated with the improvement of the mercantile marine. Export was frequently subject to restraint by the justices of the peace and higher authorities in the interest of consumers, and during several years care was taken to prevent export to Spain. Subject to occasional restrictions, the policy of permitting export, so long as the price within the country was moderate, was persisted in throughout the reign. There can be little doubt that it gave a considerable stimulus to tillage. Specially licensed bodgers were allowed to carry on an internal trade, but this was constantly watched, in the interest of poor consumers, through the clerks of the market. Revenue was obtained from exported corn by taxation. On the whole, it appears that the agricultural policy of Elizabeth was exceedingly successful.

p.177. Under the Stuarts the doctrine of the balance of trade was generally accepted, the mercantilists urging that "the encouragement of export trade and diminution of imports would leave a balance in favour of the country."

p.214-284. Privileged companies for commerce. "The simplest expedient for maintaining a hold upon foreign commerce was to confer special trading privileges upon a body of merchants who should be responsible for conducting the traffic in the manner that was most advantageous to the realm." "The joint-stock companies survived, in spite of the fact that they were real monopolies, but the regulated companies, which were less exclusive in character, had much greater difficulty in justifying their existence."

p.541. In order to stimulate agriculture, in 1689 a bounty was granted on the export of corn when the price was less than 48 shillings. This was continued in 1698, 1709, 1740, 1757." "The result of this measure was very remarkable; from this time onward corn was treated as a commodity to be grown for export."

211. Fuchs, Carl J. The trade policy of Great Britain and her colonies since 1860. Tr. by Constance H. M. Archibald. London, New York, Macmillan co., 1905. 413p.

After sketching the growth of the free trade system in England,

Professor Fuchs deals in detail with the Cobden treaty of 1860, contrasting the attitude to it of England and of France. A description of the protectionist movement in Europe is followed by a discussion of the sugar bounties and an examination of the effect of the trade policies of different countries upon international trade. The second part of the book is devoted to the commercial policy of the colonies and the Empire. His final deduction is a negative one. "The questions of trade policy by themselves have not the primary importance they are generally assumed to have."

212. Gross, Charles. The gild merchant; a contribution to British municipal history. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1890. 2v.

v.1, p.43. "The words 'so that no one who is not of the gild may trade in the said town, except with the consent of the burgesses', which frequently accompanied the grant of a gild merchant, express the essence of this institution. It was clearly a concession of the exclusive right of trading within the borough. The gild was the department of town administration whose duty was to maintain and regulate the trade monopoly."

213. Cobden, Richard. Effects of corn laws on agriculturists. Speech in House of Commons. March 13, 1845. (Hansard's parliamentary debates. 3, Series, v.78, p.786-810)

Mr. Cobden urged the necessity of an inquiry into the condition of the agriculturist, arguing that the existing distress among farmers was due to the effect of protection of agricultural products. Cattle, for example, could not be fattened without certain kinds of feed which were not grown at home and which were subject to duty on importation. Protection of grain had been a failure all along the line.

214. Reflections on the designs and possible consequences of the anti-corn law league: also on the free-trade essay of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P... as published in the Foreign and colonial quarterly review for January 1843. By the editor of the circular to bankers. London, Marchant, Singer & Smith, 1843. 64p.

215. Welford, R. G. How will free trade in corn affect the farmer? Being an examination of the effects of corn laws upon British agriculture. London, J. Ridgway, 1843. 202p.

After examining the state of agriculture and the corn trade in the periods previous to 1814, 1814-1828, 1828-1842, and giving a digest of the corn law of 1842, the author concludes that the repeal of the corn law is not only desirable as a means of placing agriculture upon a sure foundation and making it permanently prosperous but that "the present time is peculiarly favorable for the adoption of free trade in corn."

216. Pennington, James. A letter to Kirkman Finlay, Esq., on the importation of foreign corn... London, Simpkin, Marshall & co., 1840. 114p.

217. Ricardo, David. On protection to agriculture. 4. ed. London, John Murray, 1822. 87p.

A plea for a gradual approach to free-trade in opposition to the corn law. The author attributes the prevailing agricultural distress to undue protection of agriculture, and urges that the monopoly of the home market be given to the British grower until corn reaches 70. shillings per quarter and then the imposition of a duty on its importation of 20 shillings per quarter to be gradually reduced to 10 shillings; he would also allow a drawback of 7 shillings on the exportation of wheat.

218. Ricardo, David. An essay on the influence of a low price of corn on the profits of stock; showing the inexpediency of restrictions on importation; with remarks on Mr. Malthus' two last publications: "An inquiry into the nature and progress of rent," and "The grounds of an opinion on the policy of restricting the importation of foreign corn." 2. ed. London, Printed for John Murray, 1815. 50p.

219. Stourton, Wm. Joseph. Three letters to the Right Honourable, the Earl of Liverpool, on the distresses of agriculture in the United Kingdom in which the influence of these distresses on our manufactures, trade, and commerce, is considered; as well as the justice, policy, and necessity of legislative relief, with observations on cash payments and a free trade. A new ed. with additions. London, Printed for J. Mawman, 1832. 299p.

A plea for government protection of agriculture.

220. Malthus, T. R. The grounds of an opinion on the policy of restricting the importation of foreign corn; intended as an appendix to "Observations on the corn laws." London, Printed for John Murray, 1815. 48p.

"[I] am decidedly of opinion that a system of restrictions so calculated as to keep us, in average years, nearly independent of foreign supplies of corn, will more effectually conduce to the wealth and prosperity of the country, and of by far the greatest mass of the inhabitants, than the opening of our ports for the free admission of foreign corn, in the actual state of Europe."

221. Malthus, T. R. Observations on the effects of the corn laws, and of a rise or fall in the price of corn on the agriculture and general wealth of the country. 3. ed. London, Printed for John Murray, 1815. 47p.

A statement of the advantages and disadvantages of restrictions on the importation of foreign corn without any definite views on the subject being expressed by the author.

222. Hughes, Edward. The English monopoly of salt in the years 1563-71. (English Historical Review, v. 40, no.159, July, 1925, p.334-350)

GREECE

222a. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

p.209. "Apart from [a] protectionist tendency... it is difficult to say that the Greek government has any definite commercial policy."

223. National control of currant trade and new export duty. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 6, 1924, p.52)

"The National Bank of Greece has taken over the functions in connection with the export and valorization of the currant crop of Greece, hitherto exercised by the 'Privileged Co. to protect the production and commerce of currants', by virtue of a decree of August 19, 1924." A contract, signed on Sept. 25, 1924, allows the bank to purchase and sell large quantities of new crops to stabilize prices.

224. Effects of Greek foreign exchange monopoly on foreign trade. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 25, 1922, p.880-882)

An account of the effect on foreign trade of the so-called consortium, "a foreign-exchange monopoly in which all of the banks of Greece are participants and over which the Greek government and the National Bank of Greece ... exercise joint control."

225. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. General report on the industrial and economic situation in Greece. February, 1921. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1921. 66p.

p.10. The following articles are State monopolies: cigarette paper, playing cards, petroleum, matches, salt, saccharine.

226. Government monopolies in Greece. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 4, 1921, p.691,692)

A brief account of the government monopolies of Greece: cigarette paper, playing cards, petroleum, matches, salt and saccharine.

227. Privileged society of Greece for production of and commerce in currants. Regulations. Convention July 8, 1905, June 2, 1906. Laws. July 17, 1905, July 9, 1906. Athens, P. D. Sakellarios, 1916. (Abstracted by Nicholas Mimopoulos for Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, May 6, 1924)

The society must accept and store any currants intended for exportation, paying the producer 6 per cent interest up to seven tenths of the value of the deposit. Should the loan not be refunded by July 15 of the following year, the currants become the property of the Society on payment to the producer of the balance of their full value. This assures storage facilities to the producer, allows him to sell his currants at the most opportune moment and insures a good price for his product.

Certain restrictions are imposed on producers in regard to gathering,

drying and cleaning the currants in order to improve their quality, and the Society has full power to accept or reject any currants offered for storage, and to examine the currants shipped abroad. As a result, there is a greater demand for currants abroad and higher prices are obtained.

The Society is bound to purchase at fixed prices and at special times the surplus production of currants. The Society has the power to control the production and distribution of currants not only for the purposes of their normal consumption abroad, but also in the home markets.

The Society is the special agent of the government in an attempt to stabilize production and prices in the interest of the producer and the public. It has operated very satisfactorily for almost twenty years and is still in operation.

GREENLAND

228. Danish rule in Greenland. Recent legislation. (Danish ministry for foreign affairs and Danish statistical department. Denmark, 1925, Copenhagen, 1925, 297p.

P. [165] "Two new acts concerning Greenland were passed by the Danish parliament in the spring of 1925... In the Danish parliament due consideration was given to the social and economic condition of Greenland, and to the question of a partial removal of the barriers to unrestricted trading. For the present, however, it has not been considered advisable to withdraw the existing monopoly which gives the Danish government the sole right to all trade with Greenland and which does not permit of general access to the country. In a report by the parliamentary committee, however, it has been indicated as a desirable future development that all trading in Greenland should be more and more expanded into a cooperative system of trading for the whole of the population, while furthermore the report is very favourably disposed towards unrestricted trading-intercourse between the Greenlanders themselves."

HUNGARY

229. Hungary. Limited private importation of tobacco permitted. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 4, 1925, p.297)

"A recent decree of the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, published February 24, 1925, permits the importation and sale of small parcels of tobacco by a limited number of specified firms and individuals in Budapest," the quantity not to exceed the amount permitted for their personal consumption which is limited to 5,000 cigarettes or 7-1/2 kilos of other tobacco products a year. Foreign tobacco may not be sold in an open business place, but orders may be taken for individual customers. Private persons may also import tobacco products for personal use upon permit from the Ministry of Finance. The concession is valid until December 31, 1927. (Tobacco is generally under government monopoly in Hungary)

230. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commercial and industrial situation in Hungary. March, 1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 50p.

P.5-6; 20-21. "The year 1924 was a very difficult one for the Hungarian importer, who was hemmed in with restrictions of all kinds, both as regards the actual import of goods, for which special permission from the Hungarian government was required, and also as regards payment for the goods when actually passed through the customs. Payment was only possible with the permission of the Devisenzentrale, and later on with that of the National Bank, but towards the end of the year the situation eased owing to the stabilization of the korona. Prior to October, 1924, licences for the import of all luxury articles, most textiles, and a great many manufactured articles were required, but after this time these articles were gradually and piecemeal placed on the unlicensed list, so that when the new autonomous customs tariff was brought into force in the first weeks of January, 1925, all articles, with the exception of tobacco and sugar, which are a government monopoly, were allowed to be imported without licences."

"Payments for imports are still subject to the control of the National Bank."

231. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commercial and industrial situation in Hungary. February 1924. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1924. 48p.

p.18. The policy of restriction adopted by the Hungarian government which commenced in 1922 and which has since been intensified is responsible for a considerable falling off in the importation of manufactured goods. The curtailment of imports improved the trade balance but the disadvantages to the community outweighed the statistical gain. The number of import licenses issued in 1923 was few in comparison with the demand.

ICELAND

232. Iceland. Increased import duties on tobacco. (U. S. department of commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 31, 1925, p.533)

"Upon abolition of the tobacco monopoly in Iceland on Jan. 1, 1926, increased import duties on tobacco, etc. will go into effect."

233. Iceland. Abolition of import restrictions. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 18, 1925, p.425)

"Icelandic import restrictions, established on May 7, 1924, have been abolished entirely, effective June 1, 1925, and replaced by ad valorem duties. [By decree of May 7, 1924, the commodities under restriction in Iceland were divided into two groups, and the Ministry of Economy empowered to grant permission for the importation of commodities in the first group when such commodities were deemed indispensable and of those in the second group when special reasons supported the claim for permission]"

234. Iceland. State monopoly on tobacco. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 25, 1921, p.1759)
"According to the Icelandic telegraphic bureau, the Althing of Iceland has passed a bill providing for a state monopoly on the sale of tobacco."
235. Iceland. Tobacco monopoly. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, June 23, 1921, p.715)
A government tobacco monopoly was established to become effective on January 1, 1922.
236. Iceland. Alcohol monopoly. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Sept. 29, 1921, p.333)
"A law was passed by the Icelandic Althing on 17th May providing for the establishment, as from 1st January, 1922, of an alcohol monopoly."
237. Icelandic import restrictions. (Danish Foreign Office Journal, November, 1920, p.18)
A law of March 8, 1920, entitled the Icelandic government to limit or prohibit importation. By the regulation of March 12, 1920, the control of importation was placed in the hands of a committee at Reykjavik.
238. Gjerset, Knut. History of Iceland. New York, The Macmillan co., 1924. 482p.
P.227-458. After the union of Norway and Iceland, the influence of the former gradually increased until at a council assembled in Bergen in 1302 the regulation was made that "only Norwegian merchants could trade with Iceland." "In 1302 King Haakon made the regulation that the Hansa merchants should not trade north of Bergen or carry on commerce with Iceland or any of the Norwegian dependencies, a stipulation which was repeated in 1306. This trade was retained by the government for the benefit of the crown."
"In 1397 Iceland and all the Norwegian dependencies entered into the union between Norway, Sweden and Denmark, but no change was made regarding Iceland's relation to the general government." English traders came to Icelandic ports in defiance of law until "in 1490 the English received the privilege of free trade with Iceland for the period of seven years." From 1430 to the end of the sixteenth century the Germans traded with Iceland and about 1560 Danish merchants entered into competition with them. In 1601 Christian IV (1588-1648) "notified the Hamburg merchants that he wished to reserve the Icelandic trade for his own subjects. In 1602 he granted the cities of Copenhagen, Malmo and Helsingør the Icelandic trade as a monopoly" for a period of 12 years. The trade policy of Christian IV was continued by Frederick III and his successors. "The rule that the Icelanders should trade with no one but Danish merchants was... enforced as strictly as ever. By the ordinance of July 31, 1662, a new company was created which received a monopoly for the period of twenty years. Iceland was divided into four commercial districts and it was decreed

that the people should not carry on trade with anyone outside their own district." "Among the disadvantages of the monopoly trade was not only a shortage of import of necessary commodities, but the fact that no market was created where Icelandic articles of export could be freely sold." Conditions went from bad to worse until finally in 1786 "commerce with Iceland was made free to all Danish-Norwegian citizens. But it was "not till the nineteenth century, when all restrictions on trade were removed" that a new era of development and prosperity dawned for Iceland.

"In 1816 a so-called agreement was published providing for increased freedom of commerce. Danish ships sailing to Iceland were allowed to carry Icelandic export articles directly to foreign harbors by paying an export duty. But foreign commerce with the island remained under such restrictions that it could not be carried on." It was not till April 15, 1854 that a bill removing the "fetters on trade that had oppressed Iceland for 250 years" became law. "Foreign commerce, especially with England, soon became very profitable to the Icelanders." "On Dec. 1, 1918 Iceland was proclaimed a sovereign kingdom in union with Denmark."

INDIA

239. Coyajee, J. C. The Indian fiscal problem, being a course of seven lectures delivered at Patna university in August 1923, Calcutta, Printed at the art press and published by Patna university, Patna, 1924. 178p.

In the fourth lecture Professor Coyajee discusses the influence of protection on Indian agriculture, labor and trade. He comes to the conclusion that India is in "no condition to introduce protection at once to manufacture and to agriculture." "Anything like heavy protection will affect the agriculturist adversely, not only as a producer and a consumer, but as one deeply interested in the export trade of India. Consequently, for any general improvement of the conditions of all ranks of agriculturists, we shall have to wait for a considerable time, and for a great and successful progress of industrial development."

240. Banerjea, Pramathanath. Fiscal policy in India. Calcutta, Macmillan & co., 1922. 256p.

"Lectures delivered by the author at the Calcutta University." - Preface.

The author sketches the fiscal history of India from the period of the rule of the East India Company, when a protective policy was followed, through the years of free trade to 1914 and the succeeding years that "mark the transition from an absolute adherence to free trade principles to the adoption of a policy of protection." He decides that "a protective policy, wisely applied, will be helpful to the economic reconstruction of India."

241. Davies, A. Emil. The State in business; or the collectivist state in the making. New ed. London, G. Bell & sons, ltd., 1920. 267p.

"The finest of opium is grown in India where the government is most careful to restrict its growth. The Indian government issues annually to farmers in suitable districts licences for turning out a specified quantity and buys the whole production for the year at prices fixed by itself. This it subsequently sells at auctions."

242. Jute trade under government control. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 19, 1915, p.881)

"Government control of the jute mills in India, is announced in dispatches from Calcutta. Sales of burlap to private buyers will be contingent on government permission. This restriction had already been ordered at Dundee, Scotland, the center of British jute manufacture."

243. Strachey, Sir John. India, its administration and progress. 4. ed. rev. by Sir Thomas W. Holderness. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1911. 567p.

In chapter X of this book, said to be "the most concise and informed of detailed expositions of the principles and methods of British rule in India" (London Times, Dec. 20, 1907) the author discusses the opium monopoly in India. "The government yearly regulates the extent of the poppy cultivation... no one is forced to grow a crop of poppy against his will... The government makes advances, not bearing interest, before the crop is sown, and from time to time during its progress, thus saving the ryots from the exorbitant demands of the village moneylender..." The cultivator is bound by the law to deliver the whole of the opium produced to the government agents... It is manufactured...under the supervision of scientific experts... and sold for export at auction by monthly instalments."

IRISH FREE STATE

244. Irish Free State. Subsidies on beet sugar. (Great Britain. Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 29, 1925, p.481)

"The Beet Sugar (Subsidy) Act, 1925 (No.37 of 25) provides for the payment of subsidies at prescribed rates in respect of sugar manufactured in the Irish Free State during the period of 10 years beginning on the 1st October, 1926, from sugar beet grown in the Free State.

"No subsidy is payable under the Act in respect of any sugar manufactured from sugar beet grown in any of the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 unless the price paid for the beet by the manufacturer is not less than the price prescribed in the second schedule to the Act."

245. Irish Free State. Agricultural produce (eggs) act, 1924, no. 35, July 30, 1924.

This Act, to be put into force not later than August 1, 1925, regu-

lates the exportation of eggs, prescribing conditions for testing, grading, packing, inspection, registration of premises, the granting of export licences, and prohibiting the sale of eggs that are dirty or unfit for human consumption. The Minister for Lands and Agriculture may make regulations prescribing the marks to be placed on every package of eggs or on every egg sold or exported.

246. Irish Free State. Dairy produce act, 1924, no. 58, Dec. 18, 1924.

This Act, to "come into operation on such day as may be fixed by an order of the Minister" makes provision for the manufacture, marketing and export of dairy produce. Detailed regulations are given for the manufacture, packing and marking of butter for export, its inspection, the granting of export licences, and the registration of premises in which it is made. A "national" mark for butter is to be decided on as soon as registers of trade marks and designs have been established in the Irish Free State.

Part I (conditions of cleanliness and order) and Part V (miscellaneous and general) of the Dairy Produce Act came into force on June 8, 1925, by order of the Minister of Lands and Agriculture. (Iris Oifigiuil (Dublin Gazette) June 5, 1925)

A Council to be called the Dairy Produce Consultative Council was established on June 25, 1925, "to give advice and assistance to the Minister for Lands and Agriculture in connection with any matter in relation to the making of regulations under, or otherwise carrying into execution of the provisions of the Dairy Produce Act, 1924, or any other matters affecting the dairying industry." (Iris Oifigiuil (Dublin Gazette) July 31, 1925)

ITALY

247. Tobacco industry and trade of Italy under government control. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 12, 1925, p. 94)

Special bureaus established under the Ministry of Finance of Italy supervise and control the production, importation and manufacture of tobacco. "As a protection to the government monopoly there have been established what may appear to be exorbitant, if not prohibitive, import customs charges on all imports of manufactured tobacco...and all prepared tobaccos ready for consumption."

248. Italy. State control of trade unions. (The Economist, London, March 15, 1924, p. 586)

State control of trade unions was established by a legislative decree of January 24, 1924. The decree was put into force for the first time in connection with the management of the Agricultural Workers' Federation.

249. Walsen, A. J. The state as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from govern-

ment tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, ltd., 1916. 281p.

Bibliography of references and authorities: p.272-276.

p.105-127. An account of the state tobacco monopoly in Italy, its organization, financial results, factory conditions, export trade and prices, etc. Consumption is limited; the treasury receipts are moderate; retailers have many grievances; the quality of the leaf is poor; wages are low and labor conditions unsatisfactory.

250. Zublin, R. Die handelsbeziehungen Italiens. (Probleme der weltwirtschaft. Schriften des Instituts für seeverkehr und weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel. 16) Jena, Verlag von Gustav Fischer, 1913.

Most of the Italian states, before their union in 1861, were strongly protectionist. After the union the tendency was towards free trade with a moderate duty of 15 to 20 per cent on all commodities. Cavour's two principles of free trade and a close alliance with France formed the basis of Italy's trade policy. Many tariff changes took place following the fluctuations in trade. In 1887 a tariff that set quite a high duty on agricultural products was drawn up and became law in the following year. This gave an impetus to industry, so that, instead of exporting agricultural products exclusively, Italy gradually began to export manufactured articles and to import raw materials. During subsequent years tariff readjustments were frequent, but Italy maintained her protective policy.

JAPAN

251. Japan. Export guilds to set standards of production and export. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 22, 1925, p.733)

"The Japanese Imperial Diet during its last session passed two laws which aim to stimulate the exportation of merchandise from Japan and to improve and standardize such exports. The first law, which is called the 'exports guild law', provides for the organization of the exporters of a certain district, or the exporters of a certain kind of commodities, into a sort of guild, which have certain powers regarding the selection, classification, and packing of merchandise for export, subject to the supervision of the government.

"The second law, which is called the "export manufacturing guild law," provides for the organization of the manufacturers of the principal Japanese export merchandise into guilds, the principal function of such guilds being the inspection and supervision of factories, equipment and other facilities of the members, as well as supervision of the manufacture and sale of the output of the members. These guilds are also subject to government supervision. Both sorts of guilds are by virtue of the laws themselves exempted from the business and export taxes."

252. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.409-413; 425. "Dependence on the government in times of distress

is one of the most strikingly distinctive features of Japanese trade and industry." "Government ownership and monopolies in Japan are carried out to a far greater extent than in western countries." "Japan's economic policy in some respects resembles that of Germany and other countries with a protectionist system, based on tariffs and subsidies and a central banking system."

253. Imperial economic commission of Japan. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, July 14, 1924, p.126)

The Imperial Economic Commission of Japan was created by imperial decree on April 1, 1924, "to investigate and deliberate on the most important matters relating to the economic development of the Empire" and to "investigate social, agricultural and other questions having an indirect bearing on economic welfare." Among the questions to be considered are development of commerce and industry and improvement in production methods.

254. Hoar, H. M. Effect of monopoly on camphor industry and trade. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 24, 1923, p.803-811)

Brief account of Japanese camphor monopoly, its provisions and results.

255. Japan. Financial and economic annual. 1923. Tokyo, Govt. printing office.

The salt monopoly came into operation in June, 1905. Salt may be manufactured only by those who hold government licenses. It is bought by the government and sold for a sum equal to the price paid for it and a fixed amount of monopoly profit and expenses. Foreign and Formosan salt may not be imported except by the government, while, for the purpose of exportation, salt is sold by the government at a specially reduced price and may be exported by any one. Salt for use in industry, agriculture, mining and fishery is sold at a reduced price.

The camphor monopoly law was first put into force in Formosa only; but in October 1903 the crude camphor and camphor oils monopoly law was made operative both in Formosa and in Japan proper.

256. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commercial industrial and financial condition in Japan...in 1920 and up to June 30, 1921. London, H. L. Stationery Office, 1921. 80p.

P.32,33. In 1920, the price of raw silk fell so low that it was decided to curtail production by 50 per cent and to form a silk syndicate, the Imperial silk company which, with assistance from the government in the shape of funds lent at a low rate of interest, would buy up silk so as to maintain a certain minimum price. These measures only applied to silk for exportation.

The advantage was not marked to begin with; but since the market is once more free of restrictions, the price is maintained round about 1500 yen, and "even the severest critics of the government measure admit that it saved the trade from possible ruin."

257. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commercial, industrial and financial situation of Japan, 1914-1913. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 75p. (Cmd. 912)
p.18. "During the first three years of the war there was little legislation having a direct effect on trade." "Measures of control were taken with regard to war profiteering, export of bullion and gold coins, shipping, the import and sale of foreign rice, and sale and export of Japan rice. During 1919 the food problem necessitated a considerable amount of government supervision. Barley, wheat and wheat flour were placed on the free list in March, and provision was made for subsidizing reclamation of waste land for tillage and for improving and increasing the output of staple foodstuffs."
258. Proposed standardization of exports in Japan. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 2, 1917, p.425)
A brief account of the plan of the Japanese government for putting into practice "a system of inspecting and standardizing the quality of the principal exports from the country", the responsibility for carrying it out to be assumed by the trade guilds under regulations to be framed by them and the government.
259. Madsen, A. W. The state as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.
Bibliography of references and authorities: p.272-276.
p.149-167. Origin and development of the tobacco monopoly in Japan. "The export trade in leaf, which under free conditions was progressing favorably, has suffered a collapse; the monopoly itself has not succeeded in establishing a market for its products abroad; its sales (never large) having dwindled year by year to a negligible quantity."
260. Japan. Laws and regulations relating to the government monopolies. 1910.
Tobacco, salt, crude camphor and camphor-oil.
261. Japan. Department of finance. A short account of the tobacco monopoly in Japan. 1905.
Contains the text of the tobacco monopoly law and detailed regulations for its operation.

Chosen

262. Chosen. Government general. Annual report, 1922-23. (Keijo, December, 1924, p.50-52.)
A brief account of the tobacco monopoly law of 1921 and of the ginseng monopoly law of 1920 which superseded that of 1908.
263. Chosen. New tobacco monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 7, 1921, p.609)
"A tobacco monopoly was promulgated in Chosen, April 1, 1921" by

which the government controls the production, manufacture and importation of tobacco.

Taiwan.

264. Taiwan. Monopoly bureau. Outline of government monopolies in (Formosa) Taiwan. [1923?]

The Taiwan government has five monopolies, camphor, opium, salt, tobacco and alcoholic liquors. They were established to check speculation and to maintain high uniform quality. They have been profitable for the government of Taiwan.

JUGOSLAVIA

265. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.194. "Various restrictive measures affecting imports and exports, control of traffic in exchange and currency and the remittance of payments, the fixing of a fictitious rate of exchange and heavy taxation on imports and exports, which had a deleterious influence on trade and commerce, continued until the end of 1922, when the present Minister of Finance...abolished the system of permits for importation and the purchase of foreign exchange ... Considerable improvement resulted in time. The further removal of restrictions ... is possible in the near future."

266. Jugoslavia. Large increase in tobacco production. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade, Journal, Aug. 16, 1923, p.169)

As an extra quantity of tobacco had to be purchased from the Netherlands in 1922, the monopoly administration of Jugoslavia increased the price paid to producers by 200 per cent and in some parts by 300 per cent. As a result, almost double the area was sown in 1923.

267. Jugoslavia. Commercial conditions and outlook. (Gt. Brit. Board of trade, Journal, July 12, 1923, p.44-45)

To restore prosperity to the milling industry in Jugoslavia, it was decided to permit the free importation of wheat for milling during January and February, 1923, and also the free exportation up to July 1, 1923, of the resulting flour to a maximum amount of 75 per cent of the quantity of wheat imported. Very little of this trade was carried out as the millers complained that the period allowed for import was much too short.

Many restrictions were placed upon importation in 1922. But the manufacturers complained and with the appointment of a new Minister of Finance in the third week of December the restrictions were removed.

268. Milochevitch, Voislav. Les monopoles en Yougo-Slavie. Paris, Editions de la Vie universitaire, 1923. 170p.

Thèse - Univ. de Paris.

"Bibliographie": p.[5]-7.

After pointing out that there is no uniform legislation regulating monopolies in Yugoslavia, the author deals more particularly with those monopolies in force in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The history, terms and results of the tobacco monopoly, the salt monopoly, the monopoly of matches, petroleum, cigarette paper, alcohol and stamped paper in Serbia are outlined, the conclusion being that for Serbia the establishment of government monopolies and, in particular, of the tobacco monopoly has increased the country's revenues and has been of undoubted benefit to the planters and manufacturers as well as to the consumer in keeping the price low.

In Montenegro before the war the tobacco monopoly alone existed. The monopoly law of March 28, 1914 established monopolies on salt, cigarette paper, petroleum, matches and intoxicating liquors.

A short account of the tobacco, salt, saccharine and powder monopolies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the tobacco monopoly in Dalmatia and Slovenia is followed by a chapter on monopolies since the formation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, their administration and organization. The question of suppressing monopolies was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies on May 26, 1922, but was rejected.

269. Monopoly of saccharine in Yugoslavia. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 1, 1921, p.15)

"The Minister of Finances has ordered that the law establishing the monopoly of saccharine and other artificial products of sugar, which was only effective in Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall apply to the entire kingdom."

LATVIA

- 269a. Meyer, Percy. Latvia's economic life. East Service edition. Riga, 1925. 220p.

p.48-52. A brief account of the State flax monopoly, instituted in 1919. The Latvian flax monopoly allows the flax producer a certain amount of independence, in contrast to the former Estonian and Lithuanian monopolies which were soon abolished. The State Flax authority pays fixed prices which are modified from time to time. "The abolition of the flax monopoly...may be expected sooner or later."

270. Latvia. Export bounty on sugar beets. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 7, 1925, p.587)

"By a law of March 14, 1925, Latvian exporters will receive a bounty on all shipments of sugar beets exported during 1924, 1925 and 1926. The amount of this bounty is 13 per cent of the import duty on refined sugar prevailing at the time of export of the sugar beets."

271. Latvia. Law on the testing and exportation of butter. April 16, 1924. (International institute of agriculture. Legislative section. Texts of laws, 1924, no.25)
This law provides for the testing under supervision of the Department of rural economy of the Ministry of agriculture of all butter exported from Latvia. All producing organizations and private dairies wishing to export butter must be registered with the Ministry of agriculture and no butter may be exported without the control marks of the government.
272. Laursons, Ed. Trade policy of Latvia. (The Latvian economist, year 2, no.2, Feb. 1, 1921, p.25-27.)
The author argues that the time has come for the abolition of the flax monopoly which was necessary when the Latvian state was created. It is unjust as it imposes a tax upon the industrious agriculturist. It diminishes the production of flax, and the carrying out of the monopoly is a source of expense to the government.
273. Latvia. Monopoly on hides, skins and leather abandoned. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 24, 1921, p.478)
"The Latvian government has decreed the abolition of the state monopoly on hides, skins and leather, effective August 10 for domestic trade and October 27 for foreign trade."
274. Latvia. Flax monopoly. (The Latvian economist, year 1, no. 1, May 1, 1920, p.10-13.)
A short account of the flax monopoly in Latvia.

LITHUANIA

275. Lithuania. Increased duties on cereals, flour and related products. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, March 2, 1925, p.526)
The Lithuanian Cabinet of Ministers published on December 31, 1924 new duties on certain commodities, to become effective two weeks after publication. "The Minister of Finance has been given the authority to permit the free entry of grain and vegetable seeds to agricultural organizations upon presentation of a certificate from the Minister of Agriculture. He may also grant permits to spirit distillers enabling them to import corn free of duty in quantities in proportion to the amount of spirits furnished by each distiller to the Government Spirit Monopoly."
276. Lithuania. Introduction of spirit monopoly. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 31, 1924, p.168)
"A monopoly affecting the manufacture and sale of spirit and vodka in Lithuania was introduced on Nov. 10," 1923, in certain districts.
The above monopoly "was to be introduced into the remaining parts of the country as from 1st February," 1924. (Board of Trade Journal, Feb.14, 1924)

MALAY STATES (Federated and Unfederated)

Federated Malay States

277. Federated Malay States. Enactments passed during the year 1924. Rubber supervision enactment. No. 20 of 1924.

Provides for the appointment of Licensing Boards and defines their powers; makes provision for the obtaining of licenses to purchase, treat or store rubber and the inspection of licensed premises, the keeping of books of accounts according to a prescribed form by licensees or auctioneers and the registration of all rubber cultivated.

278. Federated Malay States. Enactments passed during the year 1924. Rubber (restriction) enactment. No. 17 of 1924.

"An enactment to repeal and reenact with amendments the law imposing restriction upon the export of rubber"; i.e. the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1923. Provides for the appointment of officers to carry into effect the provisions of the enactment; the regulation of the quantity of rubber that may be exported at the minimum rate of duty by each registered exporter; an export duty to be paid according to a certain scale; the fixing of a standard production for every holding and the percentage of such production that may be exported in any quarter at the minimum rate of duty. Coupons enabling rubber to be exported may only be issued to owners of holdings and are not transferable.

279. Federated Malay States. Controller of rubber. Report, 1924. (Government gazette, June 12, 1924, Suppl.)

Contains a detailed statement of the work of the assessment committee in assessing the standard production of holdings of over 100 acres and describes the method under which licenses to export are issued.

280. Federated Malay States. Restriction on exportation of rubber. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, July 26, 1923, p.104)

"The export of rubber (restriction) enactment, 1923, which was passed on 8th June, 1923, consolidates and amends the law relating to the exportation of rubber from the Federated Malay States." It repeals the Export of Rubber (restriction) enactment, 1922, prohibits the exportation of rubber without a license and prescribes the amount of export duty to be levied on all rubber exported.

The law was declared operative as from June 25, 1923, in the Supplement to the Government Gazette of June 15, 1923.

281. Holt, E. G. Rubber products. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 2, 1923, p.25-37)

Notes on export restrictions on rubber in Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Non-Federated Malay States of Johore and Kedah.

282. Federated Malay States. Chief Secretary's annual report, 1918. (Govt. Gazette, 1919, Suppl.)

P. 8. "The rubber industry passed through a crisis during the year owing to the reduction of imports into the U. S. A voluntary scheme for the reduction of output was only partially successful and a commission of Enquiry was appointed to advise as to the action which might be taken to protect the industry. The Commission was in favour of a system of compulsory restriction of output and a minimum price to be guaranteed by the government provided that the Government of Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies would introduce a similar measure in those countries. After the cessation of hostilities with Germany the Rubber Growers' Association withdrew their request for government intervention and, fortunately, it was not necessary to interfere in the manner which had been suggested. Although prices have improved it is believed that some undertakings find it difficult to maintain themselves."

Unfederated Malay States

283. Kelantan. Restriction on export of rubber; rubber export duties. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, March 8, 1923, p.304)

The export of rubber (restriction) enactment, 1922, prohibits the export of rubber except under license.

284. Unfederated Malay States. (Johore, Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis, Trengganu) Annual report 1922-1924. (Great Britain. Colonial reports - annual.) London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923-1925.

Most of the states have passed rubber restriction acts and have a monopoly of opium.

MEXICO

285. Martin, Percy F. Mexico of the twentieth century. London, Edward Arnold, 1907. 2v.

V.1, p.152." ... The Mexican government is sternly opposed to monopolies of any kind or in any guise. They have been tried over and over again, both with and without government aid; but always with the selfsame result - failure."

286. State of Vera Cruz orders control of cereals. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Mar. 23, 1918, p.1114,1115)

The governor of the State of Vera Cruz issued an order on February 2, 1918, authorizing each municipality to prevent grain going out of its jurisdiction until a common stock had been laid aside to satisfy the needs of the municipality until the next crop.

MOROCCO

287. Morocco tobacco monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 29, 1923, p.277)

The Société internationale de régie cointéressée des tabacs au Maroc has a monopoly of the tobacco industry to cover a period of 40 years.

NETHERLANDS

288. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.443. The Minister of Colonies having informed the Rubber Growers' Association of the Netherlands East Indies that he did not think sufficient reason existed for restricting the rubber production of the colonies, the general impression is "that the government would never favour any scheme which restricted the output of rubber, and therefore curtailed the development of rubber estates."

289. Government guaranties for export credits in the Netherlands. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 21, 1923, p.515)

"The plan adopted by the Netherlands government[in September, 1922] for the guaranty of export credits, with a view to encouraging export trade, has not turned out so successfully as had been anticipated, and certain changes in the law have been made recently." The guaranty, formerly granted to the bank, is now given to the exporter.

290. Blok, P.J. History of the people of the Netherlands. Tr. by Oscar A. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam. New York, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1898-1912. 5v.

Part I. chap. 14: Rise of the cities in the Netherlands.

An account of the development of guilds cities and municipalities and the gradual institution of the monopoly of commerce and industry.

291. Keller, A. G. Colonization; a study of the founding of new societies. Boston, London, Ginn & co., 1908. 632p.

Bibliography: p.599-611.

p.392-462. The Dutch succeeded to the trade monopoly of their Portuguese predecessors. On March 29, 1602, the East India company was formed and was granted a trade monopoly for twenty-one years, under the nominal control of the States-General. But, instead of the government controlling the company from without, government officials controlled it from within, and avarice and corruption became unrestrained. It was reorganized in 1623, but became weaker and weaker until it was swept away in 1795.

In 1621 the West India Company was formed and granted a trade monopoly for twenty-four years. But gradually concessions had to be

made to private traders. And finally the company was abandoned in 1791.

The East India company controlled all the products in which it wished to trade, such as pepper, coffee, indigo, sugar, either by forcing individuals out of the field or by uprooting the plants. It monopolized the opium and salt industries and let them out to the Chinese for large sums.

The West India company monopolized the fur trade in the New Netherlands and hindered the agricultural development of the country.

NEW ZEALAND

292. New Zealand. - Kauri-gum control bill. (Parliamentary debates. 4 sess. 1925. 15th July to 21st July. No.7. Wellington, Government printer, 1925. p.633-643)

The kauri-gum control bill is read a second time and referred to a committee. It is proposed to empower a Board to control the kauri-gum and its export, and that large stocks of gum held by the Lands Department and also by other purchasers in the Auckland district be included in the control for the purpose of realisation.

Kauri-gum control bill reported out of committee and read a third time. (New Zealand. Parliamentary debates. 4 Sess. 1925. 22nd Sept. to 28th Sept. no.26, p.690-695)

293. New Zealand. Export control. (The Round Table, no.58, March, 1925, p.412-414)

Recently the control system of marketing in New Zealand has been extended to honey and fruit. "While much is expected from [the] Control boards in the way of stabilization of supply and price, still more is hoped for in the standardisation of brands, the raising of quality, the cheapening of transport, commercial publicity, and the extension of markets." The meat export control act has so far accomplished satisfactory work.

294. New Zealand. Statutes. 15 Geo. V. 1924. no.37.

The Poultry act, 1924, regulates the keeping of poultry and the sale and export of poultry and eggs.

295. New Zealand. Statutes. 15 Geo. V. 1924. No.54.

The Fruit export act, 1924, makes provision for the control of the fruit trade by the establishment of the New Zealand fruit export control board to assume control of all fruit produced in the districts in which the act is operative, and intended for export from New Zealand. Arrangements are made for the constitution and dissolution of local control boards to control fruit intended for local consumption.

296. New Zealand. Statutes. 15 Geo. V. 1924. No.58.

The honey export control act was enacted on Nov. 6, 1924, for the purpose of establishing a board to be known as the Honey control board.

297. New Zealand. Statutes. 14 Geo. V. 1923. No.28. An act to make provision for the control of the export of dairy produce.

This act, dated Aug. 28, 1923, cited as the Dairy produce Export Control Act, 1923, provides for the establishment of the New Zealand Dairy-produce Control Board to control the export, sale and distribution of New Zealand dairy produce.

The above Act was amended on Oct. 24, 1924, by the Dairy-produce Export Control Amendment Act, 1924, which granted to the Board power to exhibit and advertise New Zealand dairy produce. (Statutes. 15 Geo. V. 1924. No.30)

298. New Zealand. Statutes 12. Geo. V. 1921-22. no.73.

The meat export control act, 1921-22, provides for the establishment of a meat producers' board in New Zealand and a London agency to control the preparation, storage, shipment and disposal of meat.

The act was amended on October 29, 1924 to grant the board power to exhibit and advertise New Zealand meat.

299. New Zealand. Statutes. 10 Geo. V, 1919, no.5. Kauri-gum industry amendment act, 1919.

An act to amend the kauri-gum industry act, 1908. A lease of land in a kauri-gum district may be granted for a term not exceeding 21 years, or may be for a term not exceeding 21 years with a right of renewal for one or more terms, provided that the total term of the lease do not exceed 42 years. A kauri-gum broker's license may be issued.

300. New Zealand. Statutes. 6 Geo. V, 1915. No. 60. Kauri-gum industry amendment act, 1915.

An act to amend the kauri-gum industry act, 1908. The Minister of Lands is authorized to enter into contracts for the purchase of tools, plant and other requisites for the extraction and treatment of kauri-gum, and to purchase and sell gum on any terms and conditions he thinks fit. The governor is granted power, by order in council, to set apart any area of crown land not exceeding 10,000 acres in a kauri-gum district for the purpose of promoting the systematic recovery of kauri-gum and other valuable products. This land may be leased by the Land Board to approved persons in areas not exceeding 3,000 acres and for a period not exceeding 21 years."

301. New Zealand. Statutes. 5 Geo. V. 1914. No. 41. Kauri-gum industry amendment act. 1914.

An act to amend the Kauri-gum industry act, 1908. Grants power to the Minister of Lands to enter into contracts with respect to the working of kauri-gum lands, and regulates the purchase and sale of the gum. The minister may pay to the vendor a sum not exceeding 50 per cent of the prices ruling for gum on July 1, 1914, the gum then to be sold for the benefit of the gum diggers after deduction of charges for storage, insurance and freight.

302. New Zealand. Statutes. 5 Geo. V. 1914. No.6. An act to make provision for the regulation of trade and commerce in time of war.

This Act, dated Aug. 10, 1914, and cited as the Regulation of trade and commerce act, 1914, extends the power of the governor to prohibit the exportation of goods under section 47 of the Customs Act, 1913, to any goods the prohibition of which is in his opinion necessary to the public interest in time of war.

This act was amended on July 12, 1915, to grant power to the governor to prohibit the importation in time of war of any goods he might think prejudicial to the public interest. (New Zealand Statutes. 6 Geo. V. 1915. No.8)

NORWAY

303. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and industrial conditions in Norway. Feb., 1925. 60p.

p.17. State monopoly of imported grain and flour.

"Several alternative proposals which aimed at settling the grain monopoly question were rejected by the Storting in the summer of 1924, and the temporary state monopoly remains in force. There appears to be little prospect of its removal in the near future." A list of prohibited imports and exports is given as well as of the agricultural products subject to or excepted from the state monopoly on January 15, 1925.

304. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.142. "There are few restrictions on imports and exports. One Norwegian measure which virtually imposes a tax on foreign trade is the regulation under which foreign commercial travellers must take out a licence."

305. Norway. State monopoly in alcoholic beverages. (Gt. Britain. Board of Trade Journal, Sept. 7, 1922, p.263)

The sole right to import and trade in alcoholic beverages was granted to Altiesselskapet Vinmonopolet from July 1, 1922 to July 1, 1932.

306. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the commerce and industry of Norway down to the end of the year 1919. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1920. (Cmd. 839)

p.3. At the beginning of the war the Norwegian government published a list of articles which might not be exported except under licence. This list was extended until in the early summer of 1918 a general export prohibition was issued. Import restrictions were also imposed, but were removed by the end of 1919.

p.27. "A law of August 20, 1915, authorized the crown to determine that the importation of certain classes of goods should be made a state monopoly."

p.9. In May, 1915, the Norwegian parliament guaranteed the Norwegian producers of grain against the sale of imported grain at less than a certain price. This guarantee was renewed the following year, and the state undertook to pay compensation to grain growers if, after sowing winter seed, they were compelled to plough up the ground in the spring and sow once more owing to the bad condition of the crop. In June, 1918, the state agreed to purchase at a fixed price during the budget years 1918-19 and 1919-20 the grain which producers were compelled by the rationing regulations to deliver to the state. A director of production was appointed in 1917. For the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 large grants were made for reduction of the cost of fertilisers, assistance in the purchase of seed and in aid of increased production generally. A temporary law was passed in 1918-19 requiring every person between 16 and 60 to work upon the land or to take the place of others called upon to work on the land. This law also allowed the state to requisition horses for farm work and municipal bodies to cultivate badly tilled land within their radius.

307. Complete control of exports in Norway. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 13, 1918, p.577)

A regulation was issued on May 8, 1918, forbidding the exportation on and after May 10, of goods or articles of any kind without having obtained a license. "The law of August 18, 1914, prohibited the exportation of foodstuffs and certain other articles and authorized the government to add other articles to the embargo list."

308. Drachmann, Povl. The industrial development and commercial policies of the three Scandinavian countries. Ed. by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, Clarendon press; New York, H. Milford, 1915. 124p.

P.83-115. "In Norway ... mercantilistic principles were abandoned at the close of the eighteenth century." "In 1738 was abolished the Danish grain monopoly which gave Denmark exclusive right to supply southern Norway with cereals." "Prohibitive principles ... were definitely abandoned in 1821." "By the law of 1842 practically all trade restrictions were done away with." But, as in Sweden, the movement towards the adoption of free trade principles was finally defeated, and the tariff law of 1905 was protectionist. "Norway offers an example of the 'neo-mercantilistic system'."

309. Gjerset, Knut. History of the Norwegian people. New York, The Macmillan co., 1915. 2v.

V.1, p.467-473. In the reign of Magnus Lagabøter (1263-1280) "a definite public policy with regard to the regulation and promotion of commerce was ... developed for the first time. Each city received a fixed territory within which it had a trade monopoly, as trading in the rural districts was gradually restricted, and trafficking with other cities was prohibited." Only persons possessing a fixed amount of wealth could become merchants.

v. 2, p.19-25. In 1361 the Hanseatic merchants obtained unrestricted freedom to trade in both Norway and Denmark and they gradually gained "final control over all trade in every part of the country." (Norway) They even "forced the Norwegian merchants out of the local trade." The Hanseatic Colony in Bergen definitely organized about 1350, formed a distinct community governed by its own laws. Norway and Denmark joined in fighting the league but their efforts were unavailing. But "the Hanseatic merchants ... had more capital and better business methods than the native traders, and, although their control of Norwegian commerce proved ruinous to individual traders ... it was not injurious to the nation as a whole."

P.272-284. The Hanseatic merchants were finally overthrown and the Norwegian cities found opportunity to develop. "Christian IV [1596-1648] ... issued a royal decree commanding the people of the neighboring towns to move into the new cities of Christiania and Christiansand which he had founded. Each city was to have its own fixed district inside of which it had a trade monopoly." "The government also issued regulations regarding the importation of goods and the carrying out of trade." The merchant class of the cities gradually gained control of the more important branches of trade and in 1662 they received special privileges.

P.375. "In Denmark-Norway in the time of Frederick IV [1699-1730] and Christian VI [1730-1746] ... futile attempts [were made] to increase the wealth and revenues of the realms by enforcing the arbitrary principles of mercantilism by means of despotic royal power." "Companies organized to trade with the West Indies ... were granted monopolies, but at the same time a system of protective tariff, export duties and the exclusion of various foreign goods subverted the most fundamental laws of trade. Importation of grain to Norway from any other country than Denmark was forbidden, although the supply was often inadequate, the quality poor and the prices exorbitant. This restriction was especially damaging to Norway's commerce with England." "The efforts of the government to encourage manufacture by protective tariff, monopolies and the subsidizing of various industries failed to produce the results desired."

PALESTINE

310. Great Britain. Report of the High Commissioner on administration of Palestine. 1920-1925. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1925.

p.17. Under the Turks a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco was vested in the tobacco regie, and the cultivation of tobacco was prohibited in several parts of the Turkish Empire including Palestine, except in a few villages in the north. This monopoly was abolished in 1921, with the approval of the British government. Two years of experimenting with the help of the department of agriculture brought very satisfactory results. In 1924 thousands of acres were devoted to the cultivation of tobacco

and it is probable that it will become one of the chief sources of agricultural wealth in Palestine.

"When account is taken of...the advantage to agriculturists, the employment offered in industry, the revenue accruing to the state and the cheapening of the commodity to the people, what has occurred in Palestine may furnish to political economists yet another example of the evils of monopoly."

311. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.249. "The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco have developed remarkably since the abolition, in January, 1921, of the monopoly of the Régie Co-Intéressée des tabacs de l'Empire Ottoman."

312. Palestine. Official gazette. April 18, 1925.

The tobacco ordinance, no. 8 of 1925, which was published in the Official gazette extraordinary of January 6, 1925, is promulgated in this issue. The ordinance amends and consolidates the law with regard to the regulation of the growing, manufacture, sale and taxation of tobacco.

PERU

313. Peru. Alcohol monopoly abolished. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 11, 1925, p.361)

"By a Peruvian law of March 5, the alcohol monopoly formerly operated by the government has been abolished."

314. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

"The revenue from the [Peruvian] government tobacco monopoly is by law to be set aside for railway construction."

315. Peru. Removal of export prohibition on cereals. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Feb. 23, 1925, p.462)

"All restrictions on the exportation from Peru of cereals of native production have been removed by a decree of December 31, 1924."

316. Peru. Establishment of match monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 29, 1925, p.792)

"A match monopoly has been established in Peru by a law passed April 18, 1925. This places under government monopoly the manufacture and sale of matches and similar products, whatever may be their class and condition."

317. Peru. Government monopoly on phosphate fertilizers. (U. S. Dept. of commerce. Commerce reports, April 7, 1924.)

p.59. "Phosphate fertilizers may be sold in Peru only by the Guano administration company of Peru, according to an official resolution of January 16, 1924."

318. Peru. Establishment of alcohol monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 28, 1923, p. 585)
"An alcohol monopoly ... was established in Peru by law no.4650 of April 23, 1923." (There are four other government monopolies in Peru, the opium monopoly of 1891, the salt monopoly of 1896, the tobacco monopoly and that of guano for domestic consumption following closely.)

POLAND

319. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the industrial, commercial and economic situation in Poland. Feb. 1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 44p.
p.11. "On June 26th a new customs tariff was introduced, which is protective in character." "Simultaneously with the introduction of the new customs tariff two lists were published, one giving the prohibited imports and the other the goods on which a reduced customs duty is charged."
"In December a law was published giving the government the right to increase the customs duties by 100 per cent on goods imported from countries with whom Poland has not concluded a commercial treaty, in the event of those countries refusing to accord to Polish goods the most favoured nation treatment or encouraging the export of their products by means of secret or open subsidies."
"The Export and Import Commission which had previously regulated imports and exports was finally abolished in 1924." Its duties were relegated to the Ministry of industry and commerce.
320. A handbook of Poland. New York, Published by "Poland", a monthly magazine, 1925.
The State tobacco monopoly was established in 1924 and the State alcohol monopoly in 1925.
321. European economic and trade developments. Poland. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce Reports, Nov. 9, 1925, p. 308)
"Import restrictions are being rigorously enforced, while exports of grain are handicapped by limited shipping facilities."
322. Poland. Permission for importation of tobacco by private persons. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 25, 1925, p.490)
"On the basis of provisions contained in the Polish Tobacco Monopoly of 1922 the Minister of Finance has issued an order, effective from April 7, 1925, permitting the importation of tobacco and tobacco products into Poland by private concerns or individuals." In addition to import duties monopoly taxes will be collected.

323. Poland. Establishment of government monopoly on salt. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, March 9, 1925, p.587)
The Polish government, by a decree of Dec. 30, published in the Dziennik Ustaw of December 31, 1924, established a monopoly on salt, effective on January 31, 1925.

324. Poland. Special powers bill. Alcohol monopoly. (The Economist, London, Aug. 9, 1924, p.237,238.)

The Special powers bill, passed by the Diet, renewed and increased the powers given to the Finance Minister at the beginning of 1924. Among the reforms to be effected is the extension of the Salt monopoly which existed hitherto only in the former Austrian Poland.

The bill establishing the government monopoly for alcohol also passed the third reading. The government will control the production and marketing of alcohol.

325. Substitution of export duties for export restrictions. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 17, 1924, p.418)

"The import and export office of the Polish Ministry of commerce and industry and the system of export permits have been abolished."

326. Regulations governing tobacco growing in Poland. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce Reports, Aug. 20, 1923, p.473)

"Previous rulings whereby farmers in Poland were authorized to grow tobacco if they would secure their seedlings from the government only, and would sell their entire crop to the state at a price fixed by the latter, have been modified. The Ministry of Finance now provides that tobacco grown under permits, while it may not be sold or given away to private consumers, may be retained by the grower for his own personal use and is not subject to compulsory purchase by the government. The area for this purpose is not to exceed 10 square meters for each planter."

327. International Chamber of Commerce. Trade with Soviet Russia. Warsaw, Association of Polish merchants, 1921.

P.6 "Polish public and economic spheres are in close touch with the Polish government in regard to the principles involved in the forthcoming trade agreement [i.e. with Soviet Russia] and as the main principle Polish merchants insist on free trade, without any tendency to the institution of monopolies or concessions, as they regard this as a cardinal principle without which Poland cannot fulfil her mission as a transit country."

328. Poland. Establishment of tobacco monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce Reports, Sept. 25, 1922, p.876.)

"Under the provisions of a decree of June 1, 1922, all trade in tobacco and tobacco substitutes has been placed under government monopoly."

329. Poland. Importation of articles of prime necessity. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Sept. 18, 1919, p.376)

According to an article in the "Kurjer Warszawski" for August 23, 1919, the Polish government established a special department under the control of the Ministry of supply with the sole right to import or to issue permission for importing articles of prime necessity. (i.e. rye, wheat, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat, maize, rice, flour, bran, seeds, hay, straw, potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.)

PORTUGAL

330. Portugal. Match monopoly to be abolished. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 26, 1925, p.22)

"A law permitting the unrestricted manufacture and importation of matches into Portugal has been approved by the Ministerial council, effective April 26, 1925."

(The manufacture and sale of matches has been under a government monopoly in Portugal since March 14, 1895)

331. The Portugese tobacco monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, March. 3, 1924, p.564)

"The exclusive monopoly of importing, manufacturing and selling tobacco in Portugal is at present in the hands of a French company whose contract will expire in April, 1926."

332. Portugal. Conditions for obtaining drawback on imported wheat. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 8, 1923, p.115)

A decree of Nov. 23, 1922, prescribes the amount of flour or biscuits to be exported in order to obtain the allowed drawback on imported wheat within six months of the importation of the wheat. "(A decree of July 31, 1922, establishing fixed prices of wheat in Portugal and specifying the conditions under which foreign wheat may be imported, authorizes refund of import duties on wheat when certain products manufactured therefrom are exported)"

333. Activities of the Portugese tobacco monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 15, 1923, p.141)

A brief account of the concession granted to the Companhia dos Tabaccos de Portugal granting it the exclusive right to manufacture tobacco, and to import the manufactured leaf without payment of duty. The contract was renewed on November 8, 1906, for a period of 20 years. The company pays the government a fixed sum yearly. "It is apparent that the operations of the monopoly have been quite profitable." "Tobacco purchases are made in Portugal by tenders, twice a year, in March and December, which is unlike the methods employed by the monopolies in Spain, France, Italy and Sweden."

334. Portugal. Diário do Governo, Sept. 25, 1923.

Contains a decree modifying the existing export regulations for agricultural and other products, and establishing a new schedule of export surtaxes.

335. Portugal. Diário do Governo, Oct. 17, 1923.

The above export surtaxes are revised and a new schedule adopted to be effective from October to end of December.

336. Portugal. Bounties for cereal, etc., cultivation. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 10, 1918, p.461.)

A decree published in the Diário do Governo of Sept. 25, 1918, provides for the granting of bounties to cultivators of wheat, maize, rye, rice, beans, chickpeas, potatoes, and fixes maximum prices for the sale of oats, barley, beans, potatoes, chickpeas and hay.

337. Webster, W. C. A general history of commerce. rev. ed. Boston, 1918, 453p.

Contains "References."

p.117-118. Portuguese merchants were the only ones allowed to carry goods from the Indies to Europe by the cape route. "The Portuguese government reserved to itself a monopoly of certain spices; it also monopolized the intermediate commerce between different sections of the East."

338. Portugal. Government control of stocks of raw materials, etc. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Feb. 24, 1916, p.580)

"The Diário do Governo of 7th February publishes the text of a law authorising the establishment of a Commission, attached to the Ministerio de Fomento, to be known as the Comissão central de subsistencias, to consider the best means of supplying the Republic with raw materials and merchandise of prime necessity... The government will be authorized to purchase or sell raw materials and articles of prime necessity and to prohibit or authorise the importation or exportation of such goods." (Law no.480, Feb. 7, 1916)

339. Government of Portugal takes over wheat crop. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 28, 1915, p.1490)

"In order to regulate the supply and price of bread, the government of Portugal has taken over the entire wheat crop of the country and has authorized the importation of 7,348,667 bushels of foreign wheat through the war department." "The exportation of wheat is forbidden and all supplies of the cereal on hand must be reported to the government."

340. Keller, A. G. Colonization; a study of the founding of new societies. Boston, London, Ginn & co., 1908. 632p.

Bibliography: p.599-611.

p.94-125. At the beginning of the sixteenth century the King of Portugal assumed with the sanction of the Pope, the title of Lord of the navigation, conquest and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India.

The Portuguese had superseded the Venetians and gained the commercial upper hand. The royal policy was monopolistic. But gradually the people were allowed a share in the Eastern trade, though only with the permission of the government. Corruption in all branches of the public service followed. The Indian administration became completely demoralized. A general movement to the Portuguese capital depleted the supply of labor in agriculture. Portugal became dependent upon the India trade, and the development of natural resources was arrested as well as the development of a speedy commerce. In 1580 the royal monopoly was sold to the Companhia Portugueza das Indias Orientaes. During the seventeenth century the Portuguese power gradually waned. "Monopoly had again raised up an agency for its own destruction."

RUMANIA

341. Rumania. Progress since the armistice. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, June 26, 1924 p.757-760)

"On November 24, 1923 the export of wheat and rye which had previously been monopolised by the government was freed, and an immediate effect was the export in the month of December of about 24,000 tons of wheat, whereas during the whole of the eleven months preceding only about 4,000 tons had been exported. The declaration of freedom of export for wheat and rye, together with their derivatives puts all the principal grain crops upon a similar footing. They may now be exported freely upon payment of the export taxes provided for each grain."

342. Rumania. Law on the development of silk-worm breeding. April 6, 1924. (International institute of agriculture. Legislative section. Texts of laws, No.17)

This law provides that silk-worm seeds may only be produced by persons, establishments or institutions licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The producer must use a specified method and must submit to state supervision. The Ministry of Agriculture has the sole right of importing silk-worm seeds, exceptions being made in the case of the licensed breeders of silk-worms for seed production who may import seed for their own breeding by virtue of a previous license of the Ministry of agriculture.

343. Rumania: an economic handbook. Prepared in the Eastern European and Levantine division, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Washington, Govt. printing office, 1924. 167p.
Bibliography: p.167.

The section on tariff and treaties contains a short summary of import and export legislation in Rumania since the end of 1918.

344. Rumania. Abolition of export license system. (U. S. Dept. of commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 3, 1923, p.640.)

The Commission on imports and exports has been abolished. All goods

may be exported freely with the exception of a specified list of articles of necessity, according to a decision of the Ministry of industry and commerce effective October 21, 1923.

345. Rumania. Fixed maximum domestic price for wheat and rye, - production bounties. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 14, 1922, p.485)

"A maximum domestic price ... is fixed by the State for rye and wheat of the 1922 crop. In order to encourage production, the state ... will pay ... a premium for 100 kilos and a premium ... for each hectare sown ... with autumn wheat."

346. Rumania. Monitorul oficial, April 18, 1920.

A decree law of April 10, 1920, to come into force May 1, 1920, provided that all exports be made subject to license, the state to receive a certain proportion of the difference between the price of the goods in Rumania and the export price.

347. Rumania. Control of exports. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 16, 1920, p.723)

"A Rumanian law, dated 15th September, authorised the government... to fix the categories of merchandise and products of the country which might be exported."

348. Rumania. Monitorul oficial, July 11, 1919. A decree law of July 10, 1919, contains revised provisions concerning imports. But the importation of meat, cereals, potatoes, beans, sugar, alcohol and petroleum remains a government monopoly.

349. Rumania. Monitorul oficial, Dec. 30, 1919.

A decision of the Rumanian Minister of commerce and industry, dated December 25, 1919, establishes Regional directions in the new provinces of Transylvania, Bucovina and Bessarabia to carry out regulations affecting import, export and internal commerce. It prohibits the exportation of cereals and beans until further order. The importation of goods is subject to the provisions of the decree law of July 10, 1919.

350. Rumania. Monitorul oficial, August 8, 1919.

A decree law of August 7, 1919, prohibits the export of wheat, rye, barley, oats, rape-seed, forage, lucerne, clover, millet, etc., and wheat, rye, oat and barley straw; conditions under which export may be allowed to be determined subsequently by the Council of Ministers.

351. Busuiocescu, Demeter. Das tabakmonopol in Rumänien. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1905. 144p.

A short account of the development and the financial and economic importance of the tobacco monopoly. The author concludes that the establishment of the monopoly has increased the quantity and improved the quality of the tobacco produced in Rumania as well as adding to the government revenue.

RUSSIA

352. Russia. Prohibition on export of flax. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 24, 1925, p.468)

"The exportation of flax from Russia has been discontinued and all stocks of flax stored at the ports for export are to be withdrawn and delivered to the respective industries, in connection with the campaign of the "Gosplan" (state planning commission) for replenishing the stocks of flax of the soviet linen manufacturing industry. The Commissariat for Foreign Trade has also ordered the return from abroad of a part of the flax already exported." (Trade and Industry Gazette, Moscow, June 12)

353. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.598. "The foreign trade of the Soviet Union is a State monopoly which is entrusted to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, and private firms can only participate in foreign trade operations on compliance with prescribed formalities. Foreign trade is regulated (1) by 'contingents' of import and export, and (2) by the prohibition, except under licence, of foreign trade operations."

354. Soviet Union. Economic position of the Socialist Republics. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, May 15, 1924, p.590)

"The State monopoly of foreign trade is still firmly established and the part played by private capital remains small." A table shows to what extent the State monopolizes foreign trade.

355. State control in Russia. (The Economist, London, March 1, 1924, p.465, 466.)

A resolution on the current problems of economic policy, passed by the Political Executive of the Russian Communist party on December 24, 1923, tends to consolidate state capitalism. Nationalisation is to be adhered to at all costs in spite of the commercial failure of the last two years. With regard to internal trade, the resolution advocates the support of State and cooperative trading as against private trade. With regard to foreign trade, the system of State monopoly is emphatically endorsed as "one of the principal elements of the party's economic policy," and a means "to protect the wealth of the country from spoliation by native and foreign capital." The author of the article points out that this arrangement is a gold mine for the government as long as there is agricultural produce to export, but that it deprives the peasant of all incentive to increase the area under cultivation.

The concluding portion of the resolution deals with the necessity of stricter government control of economic activities.

356. Russian export of grain and oil seed. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 4, 1923, p.348)

By a decree of the Council of Peoples' Commissaries dated August 28, 1923 and published in "Izvestia" of Sept. 13, the Exportkhleb co., a company in which all the capital is held by the State, was granted the sole right of exporting grain and oil seed produce, both in the natural and the manufactured state.

357. Recent developments in Soviet foreign-trade policy. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 20, 1923, p.509, 510)

A brief account of Soviet control over mixed trade corporations.

358. Foreign trade policy of Soviet Russia. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Aug. 28, 1922, p.623,624)

At a convention of the Commissariat of foreign trade during the week of June 16, 1922, a resolution favoring the foreign-trade monopoly was unanimously adopted. But, according to the Rigaer Zeitschrift für Handel und Industrie of July 3, 1922, the resolution was not satisfactory to Soviet trusts and cooperatives. A translation is given of an article by L. Krassin, Commissar for foreign trade, published in the Weg zum Osten, Berlin, July 8, in which the foreign trade policy of the Soviet Republic is outlined and its advantages discussed.

359. Foreign trade in Soviet Russia. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, July 17, 1922, p.201-203)

Regulations concerning foreign trade were published by the commissariat for foreign trade on March 3, 1922. These regulations, a translation of which is given, are not superseded by those of the decree of March 13, 1922, but coexist with them. A translation of an article by P. Stomoniakoff, head of the Soviet Russian Commercial Mission in Berlin, is given. The author gives the reasons which influenced the Soviet authorities in their adoption of the regulations of foreign trade, and points out the significance of these regulations.

360. Control of foreign trade in Soviet Russia. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 15, 1922, p.444,445)

"A decree of the Soviet Central Executive Committee of March 13 confirms the monopoly of foreign trade in the hands of the government commissariat for foreign trade, but gives increased freedom for such trade to cooperative organizations and to mixed companies of governmental and private stockholders."

A translation is given of the text of the Soviet decree of March 13, superseding that of June 11, 1920 and published in the Moscow Izvestiya on March 15, 1922.

361. Stock companies sanctioned in Soviet Russia. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, May 1, 1922, p.322)

A brief account of the steps taken by the Soviet authorities for the admission of private capital in the operation of industries.

362. American association for international conciliation. Russian documents, including the Russian constitution, the Russian land law, the Franco-Russian alliance. (International conciliation. no.136 March, 1919.)

p.56-59. A decree of the Central Executive Committee of all Russia confirms the fixity of the grain monopoly and of prices, and provides that each grain owner be compelled "to declare the surplus above what is needed to sow the fields and for personal use, according to established normal quantities, until the new harvest, and to surrender the same within a week after the publication of this decision in each village."

363. Simpson, James Y. Some notes on the state sale monopoly and subsequent prohibition of vodka in Russia. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1918. 64p.

"While the monopoly system was a great improvement on the previous farming-out and excise systems, nevertheless it was very far from achieving the purposes for which it was introduced."

364. Establishment of government sugar monopoly in Russia. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 15, 1917, p.362)

"On 14th/27th September the provisional government sanctioned proposals made by the Russian Minister of Finance for the establishment of a state sugar monopoly."

365. Mavor, James. An economic history of Russia. London & Toronto, J. M. Dent & sons, ltd., New York, E. P. Dutton & co., 1914. 2v.

vol. 1, p.116. Peter the Great realized as a young man, especially after his visit to western Europe in 1697-1698 that it was "highly expedient for a nation to produce what it uses, and that a nation should import as little and export as much as possible." His policy was quite consistent with the common practice of Russian life.

vol. 1, book 3, chap. V. Government policy. At the beginning of the nineteenth century a struggle was begun between the principle of protection and that of free trade. The result was the issue of a new tariff on March 31, 1816. Some prohibitions were maintained but most of them were withdrawn and a moderate tariff of about 15 per cent was instituted. Many of the free-traders were still upholders of bondage right. In 1819 the list of prohibited commodities was cancelled, and the duties upon imports were considerably reduced. The immediate effect was the importation of manufactured goods. The landed interests found that they would lose more than they gained by the fall of prices. So in 1822 the government reverted to the protective system as it was under the tariff of 1816. A protective policy endured up to the time of the world war.

vol. 2, p.296. During the ten or twelve years preceding 1914, great facilities were provided by the government for the movement of grain. Railway rates were lower from the producing centres to the ports than from these centres to the interior. The object of this policy was to encourage the exportation of grain in order to invite imports. But a highly protective tariff checked importation. An enormous hoard of gold was accumulated; industrial enterprise was fostered; but the result was discontent in the cities and impoverishment of the peasantry.

366. Gibbins, H. de B. Economic and industrial progress of the century. London and Edinburgh, W. & E. Chambers, Ltd.; Philadelphia, The Bradley Garretson Co., Ltd., 1903. 524p. (In the Nineteenth century series... vol.XV)

p.272-274. "At one time brandy was treated as a monopoly in some provinces, while in others the brandy tax was farmed out; but in 1858 a general arrangement for farming out this tax was made." The formation of temperance unions was forbidden. The tax farmers lowered the price of brandy and even in some cases made presents of it in order to increase its consumption. Not being able even then to raise sufficient money to pay the government, they appealed for assistance, and a ministerial decree was issued forbidding the peasants to make pledges to refrain from drinking brandy. As a result the habit of brandy drinking became more prevalent than ever. The brandy tax was later replaced by another kind of tax, somewhat on the lines of the Prussian malt tax, which also brought in enormous revenues.

SALVADOR

367. Martin, Percy F. Salvador of the twentieth century. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.; London, Edward Arnold, 1911. 328p.

P.228. The government of Salvador has directed particular attention to the supervision and control of agriculture. It exercises its control, in accordance with the terms of the Land Law, "firstly, by the Executive, through the medium of the Department of the Interior; secondly, through an Agricultural board; thirdly, through departmental governors, who are assisted by local boards; fourthly, through municipalities, with their mayors and agricultural committees, and, fifthly, through the services of rural inspectors, special assistants, and commissioners."

SIAM

368. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.432. "It was not until the year 1855 that the foreign trade of Siam was opened to European traders." "It may be said generally that

the trade of Siam has continued to develop peacefully, being unhampered by vexatious restrictions."

369. Graham, W. A. Siam. London, Alexander Moring, Ltd., 1924. 2v.
V.2, p.94-99. "By ancient custom, the foreign trade of Siam was a royal monopoly and much of the revenue was paid in the form of produce." This was "stored in the royal warehouses and...exported by the royal ships or sold to foreign traders, while all export trade by private individuals was discouraged." Treaties were made with the East India Company 1826-27 and the United States government, 1835, but their terms were not kept. "The government, though pledged...to allow no monopolies and to give equal chances to all...[firmed] the trade to the influential classes who immediately sublet to Chinese merchants." King Rama IV, however, in 1856 concluded a treaty with Great Britain which "involved a total change in all the financial machinery of the government...and uprooted a great number of privileges and monopolies" of long standing and held by the highest functionaries of the State.

SPAIN

370. Spain. Removal of import prohibition on wheat. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, April 20, 1925, p.177)
"The Spanish prohibition on the importation of wheat, established June 10, 1922, was removed by a royal decree, published April 8, and effective April 25, 1925."
- 370a. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925, 740p.
P.628. The principal provisions are given of the Spanish Royal decree of April 30, 1924, granting state assistance to new industries which have as their principal object the supply of Spanish natural products, to existing industries whose production is insufficient in quantity or quality to supply the normal demand in the country, and to industries whose surplus production is exported. State aid may be granted to all agricultural and stock raising industries and may take the form of privileges, concessions or other advantages without direct economic assistance, or of loans.
371. France. Ministère des finances. (Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée, Feb. 1924, p.344-353)
History and present working of the tobacco monopoly in Spain.
372. James, H. G., and Martin, Percy A. The republics of Latin America; their history, governments and economic conditions. New York, London, Harper & Bros., 1923. 533p.
P.49-56. A brief account of Spain's economic and commercial policy

towards her colonies the crux of which was the determination that all colonial trade should remain the monopoly of the Spanish people. The system of fleets and galleons and fairs and privileged companies was maintained long after any justification for it had ceased. "Spain's policy of colonial exclusivism...contravened all the normal operations of economic forces" and during the second half of the eighteenth century "the most vexatious and odious features of the monopoly were abolished."

373. Spain. Gaceta de Madrid, Nov. 6, 1923. "

A royal order of Nov. 5 prohibits the importation, circulation and sowing of any kind of cotton seed not approved by the Executive committee of the State cotton commission. Cotton seed must be sent to the above commission and must enter the country either through Cadiz or Barcelona.

374. Extension of tobacco monopoly to Spanish northern Africa. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 5, 1922, p.640)

"A decree has been issued bringing the Spanish North African colonies under the administration of the Spanish tobacco monopoly."

375. Jones, C. L. Commercial policy in Spain after the war. (American academy of political and social science, Annals, v.94, no.183, March 1921. p.24-28)

Since the Spanish-American war Spain had been eager for economic independence. Hence arose the "successful attempt to make Spain independent of foreign sugar supply by tariff on imports plus subsidy of the local industry." The conditions created by the war contributed to this feeling, and a high protective tariff and protection of national industries by direct or indirect subsidy were projected. But it was found that Spain was still dependent on the foreigner for most manufactured articles. The national economy is still agricultural, not industrial. The attempt to reform her national economy by some of the laws recently passed in Spain holds out but little promise of success.

376. Spain. Regulations under the tobacco monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 12, 1921, p.921)

"A Royal decree of October 15, 1921, approves the regulations for the execution of the agreement made between the state and the Compañía Arrendataria de Tabacos on July 19, 1921, and approved by a Royal decree of July 30 of the same month." "The concession to the above mentioned company for the exclusive manufacture and sale of tobacco in Spain and the Spanish Colonies is extended for a further period of twenty years, from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1941." No duties are to be levied on the importation of tobacco for the monopoly.

(Gaceta de Madrid, Oct. 25, 1921, p.249-266)

377. Klein, Julius. The mesta: A study in Spanish economic history 1273-1836. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1920. 444p. (Harvard economic studies, v.21)

"Spanish merino wool was for generations one of the great staples of commerce during the period when modern Europe was in the making. The history of 'the Honorable Assembly of the Mesta', the Castilian sheep raisers' guild, presents a vivid picture of some six hundred years of laborious effort on the part of one of the great European powers to dominate the production and marketing of that essential raw material." - Author's preface.

378. Spanish Ministry of food control abolished. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 15, 1920, p.1522)

A Royal decree of May 8, 1920, published in the Gaceta de Madrid, May 9, 1920, p.538,539, abolished the Spanish Ministry of food control. It was replaced by a "General commission on food-stuffs assigned to the Ministry of Fomento, which will have charge of the distribution of food supplies and raw materials so far as regulated by law, and the administration of the measures taken to control transport by land and sea."

379. Spain. Gaceta de Madrid, Jan. 17, 1919.

A royal decree of Jan. 16 establishes a system of export control according to which the government is to fix the total quantity of any commodity exported during the current year and to levy an export duty varying with the price of the article in the Spanish market.

380. Food control in Spain. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 13, 1919, p.1622,1623)

By a law of November 11, 1916, an extensive system of government control of foodstuffs was established to last for twelve months. It was renewed in 1917 and 1918, and an order of November 11, 1919, extended it for another year. "It is generally recognized in public discussion that the food control in Spain, as in most countries, has not given entire satisfaction."

381. Spain. Real decreto relativo a la constitución de un comité central para regular la importación y exportación de artículos indispensables para la economía nacional. (Gaceta de Madrid, no.110, Apr. 20, 1918)

This Spanish decree sets up a central committee to regulate the exportation and importation of articles necessary to the national economy.

(International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole. 1918, p.248)

382. Madsen, A. W. The state as manufacturer and trader, an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

Bibliography of references and authorities: p.272-276.

p.168-173. Short account of the Spanish tobacco monopoly; its passage from direct control to concession.

383. Spain. Regulation of imports and exports. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, May 23, 1918, p.636)

"By a Royal decree dated 17th April and published on 20th April, a Central Committee has been formed for the regulation of the import and export of articles that are indispensable for the economic life of Spain."

384. Keller A. G. Colonization; a study of the founding of new societies. Boston, London, Ginn & co., 1908. 632p.

Bibliography: p.599-611.

p.189-190. The decadence of Spain was mainly due to bad government. The government spent its efforts in making detailed and rigid rules for the movement and sale of goods so that free competition was crushed. The object was the protection of the consumer. Prices were regulated, exportation prohibited. Such measures produced a paralysis of economic life.

p.226-241. "The markedly non-productive character of Spanish America was certainly accentuated by the cordon of restrictions imposed upon exchange, especially as between the mother-country and the colonies." Charles V was the exponent of a liberal policy in this connection but even during his reign it was found necessary to begin a policy of restriction which was developed rapidly under Philip II. The Casa de contratación (House of trade) established in Seville in 1503 was invested with complete control over all the trade of the colonies. To Seville first (until 1529) and later also to Cadiz trade with the Indies was reserved. Fleets were sent to South American ports where fairs were held and goods exchanged at extortionate prices. The result was not only hindrance in development, but actual retrogression. Revolt within and pressure from without gradually brought about a relaxation of restriction. Early in the eighteenth century Charles III (1759-1788) and his ministers inaugurated a more liberal policy which reacted strongly upon agriculture and industry. But the revolt of the colonies could not be stopped, and Spain has received little or no preferential treatment from her colonies.

385. Merriman, R. B. The rise of the Spanish Empire in the old world and the new. New York, The Macmillan co., 1918. 2v.

Contents: v.1. The middle ages.

v.2. The Catholic kings.

"Note on the general authorities on Spanish history": v.1, p.42-47.

"Bibliographical note" at end of each chapter.

vol. 2, p.141. "The industrial and commercial policy of the Catholic kings was dictated...by the strictest principles of state regulation and protection... Stern prohibition of the export of certain commodities and of the import of others occupied a large share of the attention of Ferdinand and Isabella."

386. Moses, Bernard. The economic condition of Spain in the sixteenth century. (Journal of Political Economy, v.1, Sept. 1893, p.513-534)

"The policy of restricting importation and exportation, which prevailed under Ferdinand and Isabella, appears rather as a survival of the commercial policy of the middle ages than as the outgrowth of a determination to enrich the nation by simply hoarding gold and silver. The prohibition of the exportation of horses which was decreed in 1499, was a repetition and confirmation of the ordinance...of 1390." Many decrees of prohibition of exportation or of importation were issued to preserve the store of articles necessary for the support of the people or to avoid too keen competition with domestic products.

387. Bourne, E. G. Spain in America 1450-1580. New York, London, Harper Bros., 1904. 350p. (The American nation, a history...ed. by Albert Bushnell Hart. v.3)

"Critical essay on authorities": p.320-337.

Chap. 19: Colonial commerce and industry.

Account of trade restrictions and total prohibitions from the establishment of the Casa de contratación in Seville. The capture of Havana by the English in 1762 and the opening of the port to English ships was an object lesson to Spain in the value of free commerce to colonies.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

388. Straits Settlements. Ordinance to restrict the export of rubber. No. 25 of 1922. (Straits Settlements Government Gazette Extraordinary, October 31, 1922, p.1463-1469)

This Act, effective November 1, 1922, prohibits the exportation of rubber without a license and in excess of a fixed quantity, and without payment of the export tax.

389. Straits Settlements. Regulations respecting the dealing in, sale and importation of rice. (Straits Settlements Government Gazette, March 9, 1921)

Regulations of March 9, 1921, issued under the Food Control Regulations, 1912, provide that no company or individual shall import, order, sell or deal in rice in the Straits Settlements, unless licensed to do so by the Food Controller.

SWEDEN

390. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.154. "The Swedish customs system does not at present include

any export duties. It includes both revenue-producing duties and protective duties, the former being levied on alcohol, tobacco, and coffee, and the latter on agricultural and industrial products. There have been no import prohibitions of a general nature dictated by trade policy in Sweden."

391. Sweden. Abolition of sugar monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, July 2, 1923, p.54)

"The Swedish sugar import monopoly, which had been prolonged by a decree of April 28, 1922, until June 30, 1923, or until further notice, was abolished by a royal decree of May 11, 1923, effective June 1, 1923."

392. Tobacco under control of the Swedish authorities. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 11, 1920, p.675)

Statistics showing the effect of government control of tobacco in Sweden since its establishment five years previously. "The area has decreased by about 100 hectares, but the value has at the same time trebled."

393. Sweden. Sugar import monopoly. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, Sept. 18, 1919, p.367)

"The Riksdag recently gave the Swedish government the power to form a sugar import monopoly... [because] the beet growers have been guaranteed a minimum price, and as this price is comparatively high, an unrestricted import of cheap sugar would result in loss to the government."

394. Sweden. Monopoly of alcoholic liquors. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 26, 1916, p.361)

"New regulations regarding the sale of alcoholic liquors (brännvin) in Sweden have been promulgated by Swedish royal decrees of June 3 and June 8, 1915, which provide that such products may in general be imported only by those licensed to sell them. Samples brought in by commercial travelers are exempt from the foregoing provision, and spirits imported for scientific, medicinal, technical, industrial, or similar purposes are to be subject to special rules to be established by royal decree. It is understood that the sale of alcoholic liquors in Sweden will be confined to a company holding a monopoly granted by the government."

395. Madsen, A. W. The state as manufacturer and trader; an examination based on the commercial, industrial and fiscal results obtained from government tobacco monopolies. London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1916. 281p.

Bibliography of references and authorities: p.272-276.

p.174-212. An account of monopoly legislation in Sweden and the establishment of a government tobacco monopoly operated by a company in partnership with the state. "There are indications that special

privileges are being created in the retail trade, repeating in Sweden the state of affairs that has been found to flourish in France and Italy as a necessary consequence of monopoly restrictions upon activities that should be equally free to all citizens."

396. Draehmann, Povel. The industrial development and commercial policies of the three Scandinavian countries. Ed. by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, Clarendon press; New York, H. Milford, 1915. 124p.

P.33-82. "The prohibitive system remained longer in force in Sweden than in the neighboring Denmark." The schedules of the new political constitution of 1809 contained many prohibitions of export and of import. "Mercantilistic principles were still more extensively applied [by the customs law of 1816], and no fewer than 318 import and 53 export prohibitions were enacted." After 1823, however, "attacks on the prohibitive system became more and more violent." "The new customs law of 1824 still carried 174 import and 23 export prohibitions." "The last import prohibition was not removed till 1858." A tendency towards the establishment of free trade was finally defeated by the victory of the protectionists in 1888. And "since Sweden changed to protectionism, no departure from that system has been made."

397. Brisman, S. Commercial policy. (Sweden, historical and statistical handbook, by order of the Swedish government... ed. by J. Guinchard. 2. ed. English issue. Stockholm, Government printing office, 1914. 2v.)

A brief account of Sweden's commercial policy since the twenties of the nineteenth century when considerable modifications were made in the rigorously prohibitive economic policy of the country. In the fifties a system rather favorable to free trade was introduced, "all the prohibitions against import that still survived were abolished, articles of food and most raw materials were made free of duty, and the remaining duties were lowered." In 1865 Sweden's customs tariff was further revised in favor of free trade. About fifteen years later, however, a revulsion of opinion took place, due to bad times and falling prices and "protection... became a vital factor in practical politics." After a violent struggle protection was victorious and the introduction of duties on articles of food was agreed upon in 1888. "This step laid the foundation of Sweden's present system of protection."

SWITZERLAND

398. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. Report on the economic and financial conditions in Switzerland, February, 1925. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 70p.

p.25-26. "The Federal authorities have abandoned the wheat

monopoly which they originally intended to maintain and now propose (a) that the importation of cereals should be free with the obligation for importers to purchase a small proportion of home-grown corn; and (b) that a permanent stock of 50,000 tons should be maintained by the confederation for cases of emergency." "With a view to encourage wheat growing, the extension until 1926 of guaranteed prices for Swiss corn was sanctioned in June, 1924, concurrently with the grant to growers of a milling premium of 5 francs per 100 kilos of corn used by them to make their own bread. This system of bounties will probably be beneficial to the home milling industry, which is dependent on local supply, and affected by the tendency among consumers to import flour rather than corn."

"A remarkable feature of this [i.e. alcohol] monopoly is the existence of an independent distillery side by side with a government monopoly board. The existing alcohol legislation is out of date; revised regulations are under consideration to encourage temperance, secure satisfactory returns for fruit growers and distillers, and provide new sources of revenue for the Federal Alcohol Board, which suffers severely from private competition."

399. Subsidizing of industry in Switzerland. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 22, 1923, p.191)

The Swiss government in 1922 appropriated more than 50,000,000 francs for subventions to various industries, in the belief that such subsidies are more advantageous than unemployment subsidies. Among the industries subsidized were milk production, cereal culture, potato growing, stock raising.

400. Switzerland. Decision to remove monopoly on butter. (Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Nov. 26, 1923, p.577)

"The Swiss Federal Council has decided to abolish the government monopoly on butter... The only government monopolies remaining will be those on cereals and alcohol."

401. Société de banque suisse. La situation économique et financière de la Suisse. Bâle, April, 1922.

P.2,3. The Société Suisse de Surveillance économique was established on October 27, 1915, to control the importation of commodities from the countries of the Entente. It was finally dissolved on February 20, 1920. Most of the monopolies established as war measures have been abolished.

402. Switzerland. Recueil officiel des lois et ordonnances de la Confédération suisse. n. s. v.37, 1921, p.130. Arrêté fédéral concernant la restriction des importations du 18 février, 1921.

Grants the government authority to restrict importation.

By a decree dated and effective April 26, 1923, the provisions of the decree of February 18, 1921, authorizing the Swiss government to restrict importation are extended until March 31, 1924. (Recueil

officiel des lois et ordonnances de la Confédération suisse. D.S. V. 39, 1923, p.117)

The provisions of the above decree were later extended until the end of March, 1926 (Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London. H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. p.599)

403. Société suisse de surveillance économique. Origin and purpose of the S.S.S. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, May 9, 1918, p.561)

"The S.S.S. was formed in the autumn of 1915 by agreement between the French, Italian, British and Swiss governments for the purpose of supervising imports into Switzerland from or through allied territory in order, generally speaking, to ensure that neither the goods so imported nor any articles manufactured from them should be exported to countries at war with the Entente Powers."

The methods of operation of the S.S.S. are outlined.

404. Clerget, Pierre. La Suisse au XX^e Siècle; étude économique et sociale. Paris, Armand Colin, 1908. 268p.

Bibliographical foot-notes.

P.73-84. A short account of the alcohol monopoly in Switzerland from a fiscal, economic and hygienic point of view.

TRANSCAUCASIA

405. Government export monopoly in Transcaucasia. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Sept. 26, 1919, p.1622)

"In Transcaucasia there exists practically a government monopoly for the export and sale of almost all the raw products of this region. Export licenses are necessary. A committee for exchange of goods is established which is supposed to undertake negotiations for the sale abroad of certain amounts of goods, and purchase with the credit thus established an equivalent value in foreign manufactured goods."

TUNIS

406. Tobacco production and trade in Tunis. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Jan. 15, 1923, p.143)

"Tobacco is a state monopoly in Tunis, although up to the present time the monopoly has not functioned very effectively and plans are under way for the establishment of stricter regulation permitting the efficient collection of revenues."

407. Tunis. Décret relatif à l'extension de la culture du tabac en Tunisie. April 5, 1922. (Journal Officiel Tunisien, no.35, May 3, 1922)

The object of this decree is to promote the cultivation of tobacco

and to control the quantity produced in the interest of the government tobacco monopoly. (International institute of agriculture. Annuaire international de législation agricole, 1922, p.211)

TURKEY

407a. Turkey. State sugar monopoly established. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Feb. 15, 1926, p.423)

"A state monopoly on sugar, including all kinds of glucose and raw and refined sugar, was established in Turkey by a law published and effective on February 8, 1926." "The Turkish Government is to purchase sugar from the domestic refineries at the same price that would have to be paid for foreign sugar." "The use of saccharine and its by-products in food is prohibited, and the importation of saccharine for medicinal purposes is subject to government control." "Sugar imported by the monopoly is to be sold in government stores at prices based on the cost of the sugar, plus the cost of importation and transportation, the consumption tax, and the special monopoly dues..." A drawback will be paid on sugar products exported.

407b. Turkey. State petroleum monopoly established. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Feb. 15, 1926, p.423)

"The Turkish Grand National Assembly on January 25, 1926, accepted the state petroleum monopoly, under the terms of which the importation of petroleum and benzine is placed under government monopoly." "The selling price ... is to be based on the cost price, plus import duty and consumption tax, plus transportation and administration charges, plus monopoly dues..."

408. Turkey. Turkey adopts banderole system for tobacco. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 15, 1925, p.641)

On March 23, 1925, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey passed a law adopting the banderole system for manufactured tobacco products, i.e. the levying of an internal-revenue tax on them. Until this system becomes effective, the manufacture and sale of tobacco in Turkey is strictly a government monopoly. The monopoly was controlled by a French company prior to March 1, 1925.

409. Turkish government tobacco monopoly. (Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Journal, April 2, 1925, p.365)

A provisional law provides that the tobacco industry become a monopoly of the Turkish government from March 1, 1925, until the end of the financial year.

410. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. Based on material, mainly derived from official sources with regard to the conditions prevailing in various oversea markets which affect British export trade, together with statistical and other information. With an introduction by the Committee. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.241. "The policy of the Angora government has been one of continual legislative intervention in matters of commerce. The motive of the restrictions, which have affected every branch of commerce, has been chiefly to encourage native industry and to remove the Greek and Armenian middle men; but in many cases the effect has been seriously to jeopardise internal Turkish trade... The import tariff also is oppressive, and the restrictions are imposed without any warning at all and are even differently interpreted in various Turkish towns."

411. Great Britain. Department of overseas trade. General report on the trade and economic conditions of Turkey for the year 1919. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 191p. (Cmd. 942)

P.137. Early in 1919 an Import and Export Commission was appointed by the Turkish government to control imports and exports. A list of prohibited exports was drawn up, and the export tax was abolished except the customs dues of 1 per cent.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

412. Union of South Africa. Wild birds export prohibition act. No. 6, 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, May 2, 1925)

Prohibits the export of wild birds except by authorisation of the Minister of Agriculture.

413. Union of South Africa. Fruit export control act. No. 12, 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, May 27, 1925)

Provides for the establishment at Cape Town of a Fruit Export Control Board to control the export of fruit from the Union and the order of its shipment from all Union ports.

The Fruit Export Control Board was established by the Governor-General as from June 1, 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, June 12, 1925)

Regulations regarding the meetings of the Board and its powers are published in the government gazette for July 3, 1925.

414. Union of South Africa. Agricultural industries advancement act. No. 16, 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, July 16, 1925)

Act to make provision for levies on particular agricultural products in certain circumstances for the promotion of agriculture;

for the creation of special accounts into which those levies shall be paid; for the application of moneys paid into such accounts; for the protection of standards prescribed for agricultural products and to amend further the Agricultural Produce Export Act, 1917, and for other purposes incident to inspection and grading of such products.

415. Union of South Africa. Statutes. 1923, No. 28. Act to confer certain powers and impose certain additional functions upon the Board of Trade and Industries.

This act empowers the Board of Trade and Industries to prevent creation of monopolies and to recommend tariff protection or state aid in suitable cases.

416. Union of South Africa. Diamond control act. No.39, 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, July 30, 1925)
Provides for the control of the sale and export of diamonds, and for the establishment of a diamond control board in the Union.
The Act came into operation on Aug. 29, 1925. (Union of South Africa government gazette. Aug. 28, 1925)

417. Union of South Africa. Proclamation of Governor General. No.246, 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, Oct. 16, 1925)
Declares wool and skins (sheep, goats and calves) to be agricultural produce for the purposes of the Agricultural Produce Export Act, 1917)

418. Union of South Africa. Statutes, 1923. Act no.12 of 1923. Cape Town, 1923.
Act to provide for the payment of bounties on slaughter cattle and beef exported oversea.

419. Union of South Africa. Statutes, 1922. Agricultural Products Grading Act. no.16, 1922.
Makes provision for grading of agricultural products, the prohibition of importation of products not conforming to certain standards, and amends in certain respects the Fruit Export Act, 1914, and the Agricultural Produce Export Act, 1917.

420. Government control of South Africa's sugar supply. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 29, 1919, p.571)

"According to a dispatch in the Cape Times from the Reuter press agency at Pretoria, the government of the Union of South Africa has entered into an agreement with the Natal Sugar Association whereby it undertakes to grant export permits only to that organization in return for the association's guaranty that supplies of sugar for the South African consumer will be maintained and certain other guaranties."

The Reuter report is quoted.

421. Union of South Africa. Statutes, 1917, No. 35. Act. to provide for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce which is to be exported by sea from the Union for purposes of sale, the inspection of premises used for the slaughter of animals for such export or for the preparation and manufacture of such produce and generally for the regulation of the export by sea of such produce.

This act was assented to July 3, 1917; date of commencement, Oct. 1, 1917.

422. Union of South Africa. Agricultural produce export act. No. 35, 1917.

For amendments to this act and additional commodities included, see file of Journal of Agriculture of Union of South Africa.

423. Union of South Africa. Statutes, 1917, no.21. Act to regulate the sale of fertilizers, farm foods, seeds and pest remedies.

This act takes the place of a similar act for the Cape of Good Hope enacted in 1907. It is intended to control the importation and sale of fertilizers, feedstuffs, seeds and pest remedies, and prescribes the manner of their marking, registration and inspection.

424. Union of South Africa. Statutes, 1914, No. 17. Act to provide for the inspection of fruit which is being exported for purposes of sale.

This act, known as the Fruit Export Act, 1914, prohibits the exportation of fruit that has not been inspected and stamped.

URUGUAY

425. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

"In the past Uruguay has declared as State monopolies the tobacco industry, insurance, port works, and electric and hydraulic plants, sealing and fishing industries. Private firms, however, still operate many of these industries, and most of the monopolies are subject to the contracts of existing companies."

YUCATAN

- 425a. Crossette, Louis ... Sisal production, prices and marketing ... Prepared as part of the investigation of essential raw materials authorized by the Sixty-seventh Congress. Washington, Government printing office, 1924. 7p. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade information bulletin, no.200)

The subsequent history of sisal hemp control may be found in the Corlidge Trade Journal, Nov. 20, 1924, Dec. 4, 1924, Jan. 1, 1925, June 12, 1925, Jan. 7, 1926.

The Comisión Exportadora was replaced by the Cooperativa de Productores Henequeneros, organized in November, 1924, through the

cooperation of the henequen producers, the Federal government of Mexico and the state government of Yucatan. This only lasted two months, when the Comisión Exportadora, which had been in control of the sisal industry in Yucatan from December, 1921, to November 1, 1924 again resumed operations. On May 29, 1925, a new organization, the Henequeneros de Yucatan, Sociedad cooperativa de responsabilidad limitada was formed and began operations on June 12, 1925, with a board of 7 directors, one representing the Federal government of Mexico, one the State government of Yucatan, three the large producers and two the small producers.

426. Yucatan. Reorganization of the Comisión Reguladora del mercado de Henequen. (Diario oficial, Nov. 30, 1920, p.5141-5144)

By a law, dated November 23, 1920, the Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen was reorganized as an official institution to promote the industry by regulating the price of henequen and developing for it new uses and markets.

427. Yucatan. Yucatan offers subvention for new henequen industry. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Dec. 14, 1920, p.1151)

By decree no.110, published in the Diario Oficial, Yucatan, on November 15, 1920, the governor of the State of Yucatan offers a state subvention for two years covering the amount of the State taxes to the first factories manufacturing new products from the native henequen.

- 427a. Latin-American year book for investors and merchants, 1919. New York, Criterion newspaper, syndicate.

P.422-448. The State of Yucatan. The largest producer of sisal in the world. Contains an account of sisal hemp control to 1919. Discussion continued in Year Book for 1920, p.463-465.

428. Yucatan. Liquidation of henequen monopoly. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, Oct. 14, 1919, p.263)

Immediate liquidation of the Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen was ordered by the government.

429. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Importation of sisal and manila hemp. Hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on agriculture and forestry, United States Senate, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, on S. Res. 94, a resolution authorizing and instructing the Committee on agriculture and forestry of the Senate to investigate what companies and corporations are engaged in the importation of sisal and manila hemp, etc. [Feb.17-Apr. 27, 1916] ... Washington, Govt. printing office, 1916. 2v.

p.12-15. Contains translations of a decree by the Congress of Yucatan on January 8, 1912 and promulgated on January 9, 1912, imposing an extraordinary tax on the production of manufactured hemp

and providing for the creation of a committee to regulate the henequen market; and of a decree of April 29, 1912 containing the regulations of the "Committee for regulating the henequen market." (Comisión Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen)

ZANZIBAR

430. Zanzibar Protectorate. Regulations governing the exportation of agricultural produce. (U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Commerce reports, June 1, 1925, p.559)

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree, 1925, effective on July 1, 1925, prohibits the exportation from or sale in Zanzibar of any agricultural produce unless it has been officially inspected and branded, and complies generally with the provision of the decree.

BIBLICAL TIMES, CLASSICAL PERIOD, AND MIDDLE AGES

Biblical Times

431. Bible. O.T. Genesis. Chap. 47: 13-26.

Joseph bought up large quantities of wheat in Egypt. When all the rest was gone, the people had to come to Joseph who charged them such high prices that they first gave him all their money, then their flocks and herds, and then their land. Finally, they sold themselves as slaves to Pharaoh. Egypt was not only preserved from famine but her influence was extended, as all the lands round about became dependent upon her for help.

432. Josephus, Flavius. History of the antiquities of the Jews. Ed. by George Henry Mayard. London, C. Cooke, 1789. Bk. 2, Chap. 6,7.

A secular account of the Biblical story of famine in Egypt when the starving people were reduced to the necessity of exchanging their cattle, slaves, lands, and even selling themselves as slaves, in order to keep themselves alive. When the famine was over, Joseph restored to the people the land they had sold to the king on condition of their paying a fifth of it as tribute. "The people applied themselves to agriculture with unremitting assiduity, so that by this well-timed act of policy, Joseph established his own authority in Egypt, and increased the standing revenue of all its succeeding monarchs."

433. Erman, Adolf. Life in ancient Egypt. Tr. by H. M. Tirard. London, New York, Macmillan and co., 1894.

P.107-108;433-434. An account of government control of grain in ancient Egypt which resulted in a system of land tenure by which the land became the property of the monarch, and was rented from him by the agricultural class:

Classical Period and Middle Ages

434. Boeckh, Augustus. The public economy of the Athenians. Tr. by Anthony Lamb. Boston, Little Brown & co., 1857. 826p.
Book 1, chap. 15, p.114- "The exportation of grain was absolutely prohibited. It was required by law that two thirds of the grain which came from a foreign country to the Attic emporium should be brought into the city; that is, only a third of the grain brought into the emporium in the Piraeus could be exported from it to other lands." Grain dealers, in spite of the stringency of the laws, regulating their operations, became extortioners, and the people had to pay.
435. Heeren, A. H. L. Historical researches into the politics, intercourse and trade of the Carthaginians, Ethiopians and Egyptians. Tr. from German... Oxford, D. A. Talboys, 1832. 2v.
Vol. 1, p.158: The policy of Carthage was to prohibit her colonies from trading farther than was consistent with the interest of the capital. To those places alone where a competition in trade could not be prevented, as in Sicily, access was permitted to foreigners, but only under very severe restrictions. "Foreign trade was carried on under the inspection of the government; officers were appointed to superintend it, and the money due to the seller was guaranteed by the State." This policy was imposed upon Carthage by circumstances. To allow free trade to her colonies and to open her ports to foreigners was to destroy her own markets.
436. Keller, A. G. Colonization; a study of the founding of new societies. Boston, London, ^{Ginn & Co.} 1908. 632p.
Bibliography: p.599-611.
p.34,35. "One of the cardinal points of Phoenician policy was the preservation of their monopoly through the exclusion of rivals; to this end they were ready to expose themselves to serious loss and danger." They were willing to sacrifice all economic profit, even their integrity as a nation. And so the Phoenician people finally ceased to exist.
437. Le Rossignol, J. E. Monopolies past and present; an introductory study. New York, T. Y. Crowell & co., 1901. 256p. (Library of economics and politics, v.18)
Each chapter preceded by short bibliography.
"A real and somewhat permanent monopoly of grain was held by Cleomenes, Alexander's satrap of Egypt. Through his command of the world's granary he accumulated great hoards of grain and was able to control prices throughout the Mediterranean countries by sending his ships only to places where grain was scarce and prices high. He is said to have bought grain at ten drachmae and to have sold it at thirty-two drachmae. In Athens prices rose considerably until grain was imported from Sicily when competition was reestablished."

438. Lindsay, W. S. History of merchant shipping and ancient commerce. London, S. Low, Marston, Low and Searle, 1874-76. 4v.

vol. 1, p.176. "The Romans laid not only heavy duties upon the natural products of every country subject to their sway, but also an export duty on products sent away, as well as an import duty on any article brought in for the consumption of the provinces... An adequate and regular supply of corn was deemed so essential that shipowners were offered liberal bounties to bring it from abroad."

439. Mahaffy, J. P. A history of Egypt under the Ptolemaic dynasty. London, Methuen & co., 1899. 26lp. (Petrie, Wm. M. F., ed. - a history of Egypt, vol. IV)

p.96-97. Many small taxes were levied upon landholders. Revenue was also obtained from "monopolies such as that of oil, carefully guarded by minute enactments." "The farmers are compelled to sow a certain proportion of their farms in sesame or croton or flax; the preparation and sale of the produce is watched by government officials, farmed out to tax-farmers and their profits carefully superintended. The Ashmolean papyrus... shows still more clearly that the whole crop was supervised and in this particular case the growing of knekos (a thistle or artichoke) for oil, specially enforced. The toparch or kommagrammateus seems to have kept a register of every acre in his district and its treatment."

440. Mahaffy, J. P. Social life in Greece from Homer to Menander. London, Macmillan & co., 1874. 390p.

p.371-374. "The states of those days knew nothing of free trade, and were constantly passing prohibitory acts, preventing exports and insisting upon special imports. Thus it was forbidden that any man should cut down more than two olive trees each year because the state of Athens required much olive oil, and could produce it of the best quality. There were all manner of restrictions upon the corn trade. Attic traders were not allowed to import corn elsewhere, and foreign corn ships which touched at the Peiraeus were required to sell two-thirds of their cargo to the Athenians." In times of scarcity attacks were made upon the corn traders in the Peiraeus. But, "all the prohibitory trade laws were for the protection of the whole state, and never for the protection of some privileged class of traders or of some trade union powerful enough to influence the legislature."

441. Milne, J. G. A history of Egypt under Roman rule. London, Methuen & co., 1898. 262p. (Petrie, Wm. M. F., ed. A history of Egypt, vol. V)

"References": p.231-247.

p.118-120. A corn tax was levied upon the villages and usually paid in kind. "Each year the local authorities supplied to the farmers in their district seed-corn". This corn was repaid after

harvest to the granaries together with one twenty-fourth of the amount as interest and a varying sum for cost of collection."

442. Mommsen, Theodor. The history of Rome. Tr. by Wm. P. Dickson. A new ed. rev. throughout and embodying recent additions. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1903. 5v.

vol. 1, p.241-242. "A careful system of vine husbandry was early and generally inculcated by the Latin priests. In Rome the vintage did not begin until the supreme priest of the community, the flamen of Jupiter, had granted permission for it and had himself made a beginning; in like manner a Tusculan ordinance forbade the sale of new wine until the priest had proclaimed the festival of opening the casks." Numa forbade the presenting in libation to the gods the wine obtained from uncut grapes. To introduce the practice of drying the grain, the offering of undried grain was prohibited.

vol. 1, p.342. During the first period after the expulsion of the kings (tribunate of the plebs and decemvirate) "the port-dues were reduced; when the price of grain was high, large quantities of corn were purchased on account of the State, and the trade in salt was made a State monopoly in order to supply the citizens with corn and salt at reasonable prices."

vol. 3, p.75-82. (250-196 B. C.) It became customary to import grain, particularly from Sicily, and "with a view to favour the importation of transmarine corn to Italy, a prohibitive system seems to have been applied in the provinces. The transmarine corn must have been monopolized for the benefit of the mother-country." A country like Italy, where agriculture was the mainstay of the people, was thus systematically ruined.

443. Webster, W. C. A general history of commerce. rev. ed. Boston, Ginn & co., 1918. 453p.

Contains "References."

p.58-59. "Venetian commerce and industry were thoroughly organized by the most minute governmental regulations... Some articles, like salt, were made the subject of government monopoly." Practically prohibitive duties were placed on commodities grown or manufactured at home.

p.97-102. It was a "universal tendency of medieval governments to regulate, under the guise of 'protection' every minute detail of industry and commerce." Many duties on exports or imports were prohibitive. "Governments invariably tried to monopolize commercial routes." While many features of the medieval protective system may be justified on the ground of necessity, the system was carried too far and finally proved a "serious barrier to commercial and industrial development."

GENERAL DISCUSSION

444. Baden-Powell, George. A last word on sugar bounties. (Fortnightly Review, Nov. 1884, v.42, p.638-648)

After outlining the chief arguments that have been advanced for and against the retention of the bounty system, the author summarizes his views on the evils of the system, and points out that it has led to tremendous over-production accompanied by a ruinous fall in prices, and that it has forced people to use that sugar which it costs most to produce. He suggests as a remedy "manufacturing and refining under excise supervision."

445. Beeton, Mayson M. The truth about the foreign sugar bounties. The case for abolition. London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & co., ltd., 1898. 168p.

A summary of facts and opinions in support of the abolition of bounties in the interests of free trade.

446. Caldecott, A. Bounties. (Palgrave's dictionary of political economy. ed. by Henry Higgs. London, Macmillan & co., 1925)

447. Castelot, E., and Hargreaves, E. L. Bounties on sugar. (Palgrave's dictionary of political economy. ed. by Henry Higgs. London, Macmillan & co., 1925)

448. Culbertson, William S. International economic policies. A survey of the economics of diplomacy. New York, London, D. Appleton & co., 1925. 575p.

"Colonial commercial policies are analyzed, and the policy of preference, exclusion and monopoly is contrasted with the principle of the 'open door' or commercial equality." "It is the purpose of this book to indicate, while reviewing the facts of our economic life, the principles that may guide toward a more adequate and intelligent organization of our common international existence."

449. Culbertson, Wm. S. Raw materials and foodstuffs in the commercial policies of nations. (American academy of political and social science, Annals, vlll2, no.201, March, 1924.)

Chap. IV, p.38-44, deals with government prohibitions, embargoes and licensing of imports and exports, emphasis being laid on Canada's embargo on pulp wood and logs. "The prohibition of importations with a system of licensing of certain shipments... raises serious administrative problems and is likely to lead to serious international complications."

Chap. VI, p.52-66. Government aid to producers affecting international commerce. Brief notes giving examples of government aid to producers involving price control: sisal in Yucatan, citrate of lime in Italy, coffee in Brazil and cocoa in Ecuador.

Chap. VII, p.66-74, contains a very brief account of government monopolies since "the first known monopoly of the spice trade..."

maintained by Venice in the early part of the 15th century," including monopolies in spices by Portugal and the Netherlands, potash by Germany, quicksilver by Spain, camphor by Japan, nauru phosphates by Great Britain.

450. Davies, A. Emil. The State in business; or, the collectivist state in the making. new ed. London, G. Bell & sons, ltd., 1920. 267p.
Written from the point of view of a business man, this book advocates the extension of state control of trade as a means of protecting the people from excessive charges on the part of privately owned monopolies. He gives examples of state and municipal monopolies in various countries.
451. Day, Clive. A history of commerce. Rev. and enlarged. New York, London, Longmans, Green & co., 1924. 676p.
Bibliographies at end of most chapters.
"Titles of books cited by abbreviations": p.665-669.
p.47-52. In medieval towns guilds were organized and became part of the town government with the exclusive right of trading within the town. Every town had the right to levy duties on articles brought within its walls, and prohibitions to export goods were common.
p.174-184. Spain's backwardness is due in large measure to short-sighted and grasping commercial policy, especially with regard to her colonies.
p.229-248. An outline of the development of French commerce and of the tariff system, showing that French industry and agriculture languished under protection and flourished when restrictions were relaxed.
452. Dönges, Reinhard. Die handelspolitische Bedeutung der Ausfuhrprämien. Frankfurt a. m., Knauer, 1902. 138p.
"Literaturnachweis": p.VII-VIII.
Short account of export bounties on sugar in Austria, Russia, the Netherlands, other European countries, the Argentine Republic, Canada, Japan and some of the Australian states.
453. Fisk, G. M., and Peirce, P. S. International commercial policies with special reference to the United States. New York, The Macmillan co., 1923. 322p. (Social science text-books, ed. by R. T. Ely)
Bibliography at end of each chapter; "general bibliography", p. 291-305.
A summary of the politics of international commerce from the days of Athens, Tyre, Carthage, etc. through the middle ages with their city leagues, the period of mercantilism and the revolt against it, the struggle between protection and free trade, down to the modern tariff systems, reciprocity and most-favored-nation policy. Chapter 6 deals with export and import prohibitions and chapter 9 with direct and indirect export bounties.

454. Friedman, Elisha M. International commerce and reconstruction. New York, E. P. Dutton & co., 1920. 432p.

Bibliography: p.409-423.

The effect of the war on commercial policies is discussed.

"The war has emphasized the essential unity of the economic interests of all the nations and has proved the costliness of extreme nationalistic policies." "On a liberal policy depends the restoration of Europe and the further progress of the world."

455. Great Britain. Committee on industry and trade. Survey of overseas markets. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 740p.

P.595-595 contain "brief notes ... designed to give a general view of the extent to which the importation of goods is or has recently been under restriction in various countries of Europe."

456. Great Britain. Foreign office. Reports by His Majesty's representatives abroad on bounties other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State in the countries in which they reside. (In continuation of Parliamentary paper, "Commercial no.7 (1895)" C.7897) Presented to both houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty. February, 1904. London, Printed for H. M. Stationery office by Harrison and Sons, 1904. 110p. (Commercial no.2, 1904) (Cd.1946)

Contains reports on bounties on sugar in the Argentine Republic; spirits in Austria-Hungary; sugar in Belgium; alcoholic beverages, sulphuric acid and manufacturing of beet sugar in Chile; silk, hemp and flax in France; cocoa, tobacco, manufactures containing sugar, salt, spirits, beer in Germany; manufactured tobacco in Japan; beer and vinegar in the Netherlands; manufactured cotton goods, spirits, corn brandy, hemp and flax in Russia; etc.

On p.39-42 is to be found a brief account of advantages granted by the German government in order to favor the exportation of grain, flour and other mill products including the system of issuing certificates of identity, later replaced by import certificates.

457. Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the committee on stabilisation of agricultural prices. London, H. M. Stationery office, 1925. (Economic series no.2.)

P.58-63. A brief account of the Australian wheat pools, first compulsory, but after 1921 continued on a voluntary basis under the respective state governments; the New Zealand meat producer's board; the organisation of the three Canadian provincial wheat pools into the Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers Ltd. In Queensland, under the Primary Products Pools Act, 1922, "provision is made for the constitution of a compulsory pool for any agricultural commodity at the request of a specified number of growers of such commodity... Under this act the following pools have been constituted:- egg pool, cheese pool, maize pool, pig pool."

458. Griffin, Charles S. The sugar industry and legislation in Europe. (Quarterly Journal of Economics, v. 17, Nov. 1902, p.1-43)
An account of the growth of the sugar bounties and of the situation in 1902.
459. Grunzel, Josef. Economic protectionism. Oxford, Clarendon press; London, New York, H. Milford, 1916. 357p.
An account of the genesis of economic protectionism, the directions assumed by economic protectionism and its effects.
A chapter on "protection affecting commodities by positive measures" contains references to export bounties granted by various countries at different times, as the bounty on exportation of grain in England in 1689 and the temporary bounties on the exportation of various products granted by Venezuela in 1910. It deals also with the bounties on silk culture in France under Colbert and several production bounties granted by the Australian Bounties Act of 1907. A more detailed account is given of the direct and indirect export bounties on sugar and on distilled liquors in various countries and of shipping bounties, p.200-250.
The effect of export bounties is discussed, p.318-329.
460. Guyot, Yves. Where and why public ownership has failed. Tr. by H. F. Baker. New York, The Macmillan co., 1915. 459p.
"I have vainly sought for the benefit arising from public operation by states and municipalities. On the contrary an unbiased survey of the whole subject forces me to testify to the resulting harm."
461. Hamilton, Alexander. Report on manufactures. Communication to the House of representatives, December 5, 1791. 62p. (63d cong. 1st sess. Senate doc.172)
Protecting duties, prohibition of import and export, bounties, premiums, drawbacks, etc. are discussed. The author states that the granting of bounties "has been found one of the most efficacious means of encouraging manufactures and in some views the best." It is a more positive and more direct form of encouragement than any other; it avoids or reduces to a minimum the inconvenience of a temporary augmentation of price; it does not tend to produce scarcity, as high protecting duties do; "bounties are sometimes not only the best but the only proper expedient for uniting the encouragement of a new object of agriculture with that of a new object of manufacture."
462. Harris, C. A. Imports, restraint on. (Palgrave's dictionary of political economy. ed. by Henry Higgs. London, Macmillan & co., 1925)
463. International chamber of commerce. Progress in economic restoration. Brochure no.38. Third Congress. Brussels. June 21-27, 1925. Paris, International headquarters, 1925.
Chap. 3, p.211-218, contains a summary of the existing situation in the various European countries with regard to customs prohibitions

and restrictions, and of the discussions of the economic committee of the League of Nations on the subject.

464. Laidler, H. W. Public ownership throughout the world; a survey of the extent of government control and operation. New York, The Rand school of social science, 1918. 48p.

"References": p.47-48.

A very brief survey of government control and operation before and during the world war.

465. Lambert, Joseph Malet. Two thousand years of gild life; or, an outline of the history and development of the gild system from early times, with special reference to its application to trade and industry, together with a full account of the gilds and trading companies of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the 14th to the 18th century. Hull, A. Brown & sons, 1891. 414p.

Bibliography: p.[399]-402.

466. Lubin, David. Protection for agricultural staples by an export bounty. [Sacramento, Calif.,]1896. 40p.

After indicating the objections to free trade and pointing out the injustice and inequalities of the protective system in the United States, the author gives reasons for the payment of an export bounty on agricultural staples.

467. Marshall, Alfred. Principles of economics; an introductory volume. London, Macmillan & co. ltd., 1910. 871p.

Bk. 5, chap. 13, p.475. "Ignoring for the time the fact that the direct economic effect of a tax or a bounty never constitutes the whole, and very often not even the chief part of the considerations that have to be weighed before deciding to adopt it, we have found...that it might even be for the advantage of the community that the government should levy taxes on commodities which obey the law of diminishing return, and devote part of the proceeds to bounties on commodities which obey the law of increasing return. These conclusions, it will be observed, do not by themselves afford a valid ground for government interference. But they show that much remains to be done..."

468. Mill, John Stuart. Principles of political economy with some of their applications to social philosophy. From the 5. London ed. New York, D. Appleton & co., 1895. 2v.

Book V, chap. 10, contains a condemnation of protection and monopolies. "The only case in which, on mere principles of political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is when they are imposed temporarily (especially in a young and rising nation) in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country."

469. Ogg, Fred A. Economic development of modern Europe. New York, Macmillan co., 1917. 657p.

Contains references to government control of imports and exports at various times in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia.

470. Phillipson, A. The rubber position and government control. London, P. S. King and son, ltd., 1924. 100p.

An attempt is made to trace the rise and decline of the industry, to review the facts and circumstances which brought about government regulation, to give some account of difficulties, and to consider the measure of success.

471. Ricardo, David. Principles of political economy and taxation. Ed. with introductory essay, notes and appendices by E. C. K. Gouner. London, Geo. Bell & sons, 1891. 455p.

In chap. 22, Ricardo after criticising the conclusions of Adam Smith with regard to bounties, goes on to say that "the sole effect of high duties on the importation either of manufactures or of corn, or of a bounty on their exportation, is to divert a portion of capital to an employment which it would not naturally seek. It causes a pernicious distribution of the general funds of the society... It is the worst species of taxation, for it does not give to the foreign country all that it takes away from the home country, the balance of loss being made up by the less advantageous distribution of the general capital."

Chap. 23. "A bounty on the production of corn would produce no real effect on the annual produce of the land and labour of the country, although it would make corn relatively cheap and manufactures relatively dear."

472. Rubber. Export restriction regulations and legislation. Rubber Growers' Association. Bulletin. 1919-1924. Passim.

473. Schneider, F. Jr. Sugar. (Foreign Affairs, v.4, no.2, January, 1926, p.311-320)

Contains a concise account of the system of direct and indirect bounties on sugar from the first government bounty granted by Napoleon in 1806 to the Brussels Convention of 1902 which suppressed the bounties, and which remained in force with minor modifications up to the outbreak of the world war.

474. Sidgwick, Henry. The principles of political economy. 3. ed. London, New York, Macmillan co., 1901. 592p.

Book 3. chap. 5. "I agree...as a conclusion of abstract economic theory that protection, in certain cases and within certain limits, would probably be advantageous to the protecting country, - and even perhaps, to the world, - if only it could be strictly confined to these cases and kept within these limits; but I am nevertheless strongly of opinion that it is practically best for a government to

adhere to the broad rule of 'taxation for revenue only' - at any rate in a free community where habits of commercial enterprise are fully developed. My ground for this opinion is that I do not think we can reasonably expect our actual governments to be wise and strong enough to keep their protective interference within due limits."

Professor Sidgwick goes on to say that while disapproving of permanent protection, he considers temporary protection may be advisable at times.

475. Smith, Adam. An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. Ed. by J. E. Thorold Rogers. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1869. 2v.

In Book IV, chap. 1-8, the principles of the mercantile system are discussed, drawbacks and bounties receiving special attention. "A trade which is forced by means of bounties and monopolies, may be and commonly is disadvantageous to the country in whose favour it is meant to be established... But that trade which, without force or constraint, is naturally and regularly carried on between any two places, is always advantageous, though not equally so, to both."

Drawbacks, according to the author, are, for many reasons, the most justifiable encouragements to exportation, but only in the case of goods exported to countries "altogether foreign and independent."

"Bounties upon the exportation of any home-made commodity are liable, first, to that general objection which may be made to all the different expedients of the mercantile system - the objection of forcing some part of the industry of the country into a channel less advantageous than that in which it would run of its own accord; and, secondly, to the particular objection of forcing it, not only into a channel that is less advantageous but into one that is actually disadvantageous; the trade which cannot be carried on but by means of a bounty being necessarily a losing trade. The bounty upon the exportation of corn is liable to this further objection, that it can in no respect promote the raising of that particular commodity of which it was meant to encourage the production."

"To encourage the production of any commodity, a bounty upon production, one should imagine, would have a more direct operation than one upon exportation... Bounties upon production, however, have been very rarely granted."

"His vindication of free trade is complete." Editor's preface.

476. Sugar bounties in Europe. (Nation, v. 42, May 20, 1886, p.420)

A brief sketch of the origin and development of sugar bounties in Germany and in France. "These bounties cost Germany alone several million dollars a year; they are unsettling the sugar trade of the whole world; they are seriously affecting the agriculture of the continent."

477. Sugar bounties. (Saturday Review, v.94, Nov. 29, 1902. p.664-665)

In an article inspired by the ratification of the Brussels Convention of March 5, 1902, by the British House of Commons, the writer points out that it took forty years of effort and the holding of nine international conferences to do away with "the monstrous system of bounties." In his view Britain was the victim of the protectionist policy of foreign countries.

Other articles on sugar bounties are to be found in the Saturday Review, v.64, p.142,725,847; v.65, p.4.

478. The sugar bounty conference. (Nation, v.46, Jan. 19, 1888, p.45)

"Not only were the fiscal results of the bounty system lamentably unsatisfactory, but it was found that instead of protecting a home industry at the expense of foreign labourers, the bounties had resulted in protecting foreign labourers from the expense of paying for their sugar the actual cost of its production."

"The fact that...an agreement has now been reached is conclusive evidence how intense and universal was the conviction that the long-continued bounty system had proved a complete failure."

479. Taussig, F. W. The end of sugar bounties. (Quarterly Journal of Economics, v.18, Nov. 1903, p.130-134)

A brief account of the provisions of the Brussels sugar convention of 1902. "The strong probabilities are that the bounty system has reached its end once for all."

480. Taylor, Benjamin. The Brussels sugar convention. (North American Review, v.190, Sept. 1909, p.347-358)

A discussion of the Brussels sugar convention of 1902 which "provided a method of abolishing bounties by international agreement." "The sugar market has now two unrestricted sources of supply and is not controlled by the beet-growers and the bounties."

481. Wells, David A. Governmental interference with production and distribution. (Popular science monthly, v.32, Jan. 1888, p.289-311)

An account of the attempt made between 1873 and 1888 by various countries to stimulate industry, avoid over-production and inaugurate a period of general prosperity by a policy of increased restriction on importation and the granting of bounties on exports, and its failure.

482. Wiley, H. W. Sugar bounties and their influence. (Forum, v.23, July 1897, p.591-597)

A discussion of the direct and indirect bounties paid by the German and French governments on exported sugar and their effect on the situation in the United States where "the collection of a duty on imported sugars is necessary."

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